

IX. *On the Longicorn Coleoptera of Chontales, Nicaragua.* By H. W. BATES, F.L.S.

[Read 6th May, 1872.]

THE present paper is intended as an enumeration of the *Coleoptera Longicornia* of Chontales, in Nicaragua, with descriptions of the new genera and species, and is founded almost entirely on the collection made by Mr. Thomas Belt, in the neighbourhood of Santo Domingo, in that Province. In a letter describing the situation and physical geography of his collecting grounds, Mr. Belt writes as follows:—

“Santo Domingo is a mining village, situated on the head waters of one of the numerous streams that afterwards join and form the Blewfields river. It is nearly midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, in lat. $12^{\circ} 16'$ N. and long. $84^{\circ} 59'$ W. The village lies just within the western edge of the great forest, which covers almost the whole of the Atlantic slope of Central America. The height above the sea-level is about 2,000 feet; but the ranges of hills around the village rise from 500 to 1,000 feet higher. To the eastward the forest continues unbroken to the Atlantic; but to the westward, at a distance of about seven miles, the lightly-timbered plains and savannahs commence, which stretch to the Lake of Nicaragua.

“The climate is humid; for nine months of the year rain falls nearly every day, and is often continuous for many days together; and during the other three months there are occasional showers, so that vegetation never dries up, but is always green and luxuriant. The rocks are ancient dolerites, much decomposed, and lying at low angles.

“The surface of the land in the forest region forms a succession of ranges and steep valleys, covered with magnificent timber and much undergrowth. Near the mines many clearings have been made, and the felled trees form the great places of attraction for Longicorns and other Coleoptera. Insects of all kinds abound, and as might be expected, insectivorous birds are also very numerous, both in species and individuals; so that I have observed their twitterings and cries here to a far

greater extent than in other tropical forests in which I have wandered. Twelve species of humming-birds feed on the smaller insects; and trogons, motmots, with a great variety of other birds prey on the larger species. It is to this incessant persecution, I have no doubt, that the insect world owes the special means of protection, the mimicry and disguises, which are so extensively assumed; some being provided with stings and offensive flavours, and others mimicking these both in external appearance and movements."

As Mr. Belt's collections were thus made wholly in the forest region of the lower levels, and contain no mixture of the productions of the "tierra templada," or temperate zone of elevation, which forms so uncertain an element in collections from Mexico, and the Andean regions of South America; they ought to furnish a satisfactory means of comparing the insect fauna with that of various distant portions of eastern tropical America, such as the Amazons, South Brazil, &c. For, as almost the whole Atlantic slope of the Continent, from the southern to the northern tropic, is clothed with luxuriant forest, containing the same types of vegetation, and having a similar warm humid climate; and as, moreover, there exists no effective barrier to distribution, it becomes an interesting question how far the productions of the different portions resemble, or differ from each other. *Prima facie*, it would appear that the fauna ought to be almost the same throughout the whole area; and if there is great diversity, the causes of it form a problem of great importance. In such inquiries, however, we are always met, as regards Entomology, by obstacles caused by the fragmentary state of our knowledge. Some districts have been well, and others only superficially, worked. As regards Longicorn Coleoptera of Tropical America, we have a further difficulty, in the circumstance that a large number of species have been suffered to remain undescribed in collections, or, if described, are referred to wrong genera. At present, therefore, there is little to be done, except to describe new genera and species, and note some of the most obvious facts in the relations of the various faunas. Happily, the termination of Lacordaire's great revision of the genera of Longicornia enables us, at least, to refer the forms we have to deal with, with much greater certainty than before, to their natural place in the system.

Mr. Belt has paid especial attention to the Longicorns, and his collections sent home to the present time contain about 250 species, of which 242 are enumerated in the following pages; several obscure forms standing over until the arrival of further material. An analysis of this department of the Fauna of Chontales gives the following results:—

Peculiar to Chontales	133 species.
Common to Chontales and Mexico	38 "
" " and the West India Islands	5 "
" " and the United States	5 "
" " and New Grenada or Venezuela	24 "
" " and the Amazon Region	22 "
" " and South Brazil	10 "
Generally distributed in Tropical America	5 "

No species is common to Chontales and the Old World.

With regard to these numbers, it cannot be denied that the proportion of species peculiar to Chontales (considerably more than one-half) would be much diminished if the productions of regions adjoining Central America were better known. On the other hand, many local and rare species no doubt remain to be discovered; so that a large amount of speciality in the Longicorn Fauna may be safely assumed.

With regard to the genera, a similar analysis brings into prominence the essential community of type of the Longicornia, throughout the Atlantic Slope of Tropical America. Out of 129 genera found in Chontales, no less than ninety-five are generally distributed over the whole area in question; and nine only are peculiar to the district. About ten, however, are distinguishable as north Tropical forms; *i. e.*, peculiar to Central America and adjoining region, inclusive of Mexico. These are *Braderochus*, *Strongylaspis*, *Callipogon*, *Mallodonopsis*, *Holonotus*, *Ornithia*, *Cœlarthron*, *Evander*, *Metaleptus*, and *Cirrhicera*. Several others might be added to this list, as having only straggling representatives beyond Central America and Mexico, where they exist in numerous species; such as *Stenosphenus*, *Ptychodes*, *Deliathis*, *Hammoderus*, and *Carneades*. Others extend further to the southward (*e. g.*, ten as far as Peru and the Amazon Region). Although so generally distributed within their area, scarcely any Tropical American genera

are found beyond it; and only seven, out of the 129 Chontales genera, are found in the Old World.

Thus, two general facts of much interest, I think, are elicited by an analysis of Mr. Belt's collection of Longicornia, and there are abundant indications that other tribes of Coleoptera will, on examination, confirm them; these are, (1), the homogeneity of type of the insect fauna of the forest region of Tropical America, over probably forty-five degrees of latitude, with great local speciality; and (2), the existence of a distinct northern element whose metropolis is Central America. These results, I am strongly inclined to think, will not be invalidated by any increase of knowledge respecting the Insect Faunas of Tropical America.

Fam. PRIONIDÆ.

Parandra grandis, Thomson, Mus. Scientif. p. 790.
—Found also in New Granada.

Parandra punctata, White, Cat. Long. Brit. Mus. p. 2.
—Also in New Granada.

Parandra scaritoides, Thoms. Mus. Scientif. p. 82.—Also in New Granada.

Braderochus longicornis, n. sp.—♂ Elongatus, angustatus, parallelipedus, castaneo-fuscus, antennis corpore longioribus; thorace valde transverso, brevissimo, utrinque spinis longis tribus subæqualibus, supra minus grosse punctato-rugoso, fulvo-pubescenti; elytris medio vix latioribus, apice late rotundato, angulo suturali oblique spinoso, supra lævibus sericeo-nitentibus, humeris scabrosis, disco leviter tricostato; subtus sternis omnibus coxisque fulvo-pilosis.

Long. 1 unc. 11 lin.; lat. elytr. medio $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Distinguished from *Br. sulcicornis* (Lec.) and *Agyleus* (Buq.) *inter alia*, by the length of the antennæ which, in the ♂, exceed by one sixth the length of the body. As in both these species, the tibiæ are without spines, the femora scabrous, and the third antennal joint sulcate.

One example in Mr. Belt's collection. The *Derobrachinæ* are especially characteristic of the northern part of Tropical America; all the species, eight in number, inhabiting the region between New Granada and the

southern part of the United States. None are yet recorded from Peru, Guiana, or Brazil.*

Callipogon barbatus, Fab. sp. Ins. I. 208.—This common Mexican insect occurs at Chontales as a local variety, in which the largest male individuals have the short thick mandibles of the medium developments of the Mexican form. The antennæ are also shorter. I am inclined to think the original Fabrician description refers to this form, obtained by Sir J. Banks from Honduras. If so, the Mexican form should take the name of *C. senex*, Dupont. Mag. Zool. 1832, pl. 33.

Strongylaspis scobinatus, Thomson, Classif. des Ceramb. p. 313; Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1862, p. 272.—Several examples. Found also in Mexico and Cuba. I have compared Chontales specimens with both Thomson's and Chevrolat's types now in the British Museum. The following appears decidedly distinct.

Strongylaspis bullatus, n. sp.—Multo brevior, elytris minus parallelus elongato subellipticus, fulvo-fuscus, pube vel lanugine decumbenti fulvo dense vestitus, thoracis disco antico plagis duabus parvis, elevatis, nigro-castaneis politissimis; scutello gibboso asperrimo; elytris, circa scutellum solum, aspere granulatis; antennis et pedibus nigro-piceis. Long. 12 lin. ♂.

One example in Mr. Belt's collection.

* Six species are cited by Lacordaire (Genera, vol. viii. pp. 72-74); the eighth is the following:—

Braderochus inæqualis, n. sp.—♂ Elongatus, castaneo-fuscus, antennis corpore sexta parte brevioribus, thorace valde transverso, brevissimo, utrinque trispinoso, spina mediana valde abbreviata, anteriori sub-bifida; elytris mox pone humeros explanato-dilatatis, apice late rotundatis utrinque bispinosis, supra coriaceis et punctulatis, humeris scabrosis, disco leviter pluricostatis; subtus sternis coxisque fulvo-pilosis.

Long. 2 unc.; lat. elytr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab.—Guatemala. Doct. Candèze amicissime dedit.

By the sub-bifid form of the anterior thoracic spine, this species belongs to the same section as *Br. geminatus* (Leconte), but it differs widely in other respects; the thorax is very much broader and shorter, and the anterior spine does not project obliquely forward, besides being only imperfectly bifid, and the middle spine is reduced to a short tooth; the colour of the elytra is much darker, and they are less smooth and glossy; the two spines at the apex are nearer together. The antennæ are of nearly the same relative length. From *Br. longicornis* this species differs, besides other characters, in the elytra being broadest a little behind the shoulders, where the margins are dilated and flattened out. In *Br. longicornis* they are widest in the middle, and scarcely dilated.

Mallodonopsis Mexicanus, Thoms. Classif. des Ceramb. p. 317.—The elytra are rather less punctured at the base than in Mexican specimens. *Mallodonopsis* resembles very closely the *Mallodons* of Tropical America, having the same elongate, scarcely convex form, and black or chestnut-brown colours. The species are doubtless found under loose bark of large felled trees; they differ from the *Mallodontinæ* in their roughened and spinulose femora and tibiæ, and in the much longer basal joint of the antennæ.

Mallodon spinibarbe, Lin. Syst. Nat. II. 624.—One male in Mr. Belt's collection, agreeing very well with others I have examined from Mexico, Cayenne, the Amazons region, and South Brazil. The species has a wide range, and the ♂ varies in the same locality in length of mandibles, form of thorax, and punctuation of the elytra. Both sexes may be distinguished by the angle of the cheeks projecting on each side as a *simple* tooth below the mandible. The smooth patches on the thorax in the ♂ are always well defined, and the interspaces are rugose-punctate. I believe several false species have been made upon insignificant varieties of this insect.

Mallodon angustatum, Thoms. Physis, I. p. 100.—This appears to be the common species at Chontales, which I refer to the above name with some hesitation, as the author does not notice the chief distinctive points. It is smaller and narrower than *M. spinibarbe*, with the thoracic patches in the ♂ less defined, and with the projection of the cheeks near the base of the mandibles bicuspid. Also found in Mexico.

Mallaspis Beltii, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 49.—I have now seen a very large number of specimens of this species, all from Chontales. The male is always of a more or less light brassy-brown; the female is generally blueish-green, but rare varieties occur of brassy and coppery hues.

Mallaspis paradoxa, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 383.—This remarkable species was described from what I indicated with doubt as the female. Since then I have received males from Mr. Belt, which differ little from

the females described, except in the much greater length of the antennæ. The completed diagnosis of the species will run as follows:—

Antice et postice attenuata, subtiliter punctulata, fusca leviter æneo-tincta, apice pallidiori; thorace ante spinam valde attenuato, margine lævi absque carina, antennis violaceo-cupreis, apice rufescentibus.

♂. Antennæ corpore longiores, articulis linearibus 3-4 compressis, 4-11 subtus denticulatis.

♀. Antennæ corpore tertia parte breviores, articulis 3-6 compressis, omnibus angulis rotundatis, subtus brevibus.

Chontales: many examples. The form of the antennæ in both sexes is similar to that of the Mexican *M. longiceps*.

Holonotus nigrocæneus, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 57.—Apparently rare. Differs from other species of the same genus in the thorax being narrower than the elytra, and attenuated towards the head. The antennæ are strongly compressed, and not half the length of the body, but I suspect all the examples examined are females. The anterior and middle sterna are locked together by the projection of the mesosternum over the edge of the prosternum.

OTHEOSTETHUS, nov. gen.

Sub-familiæ *Pœcilosominae* pertinet. Corpus oblongum, modice convexum. Caput parvum, vertice canaliculato, fronte epistomateque profunde concavis, genibus brevissimis. Oculi reniformes, sat convexi, distantes, infra magni. Mandibulæ parvæ, curvatæ. Palpi breves, articulis terminalibus cylindricis. Antennæ ♂ corpori longitudine æquantes, robustæ, articulis 3-10 minute strigosis, opacis, apice intus dilatatis serratis, Imo brevi. Thorax quadratus, valde transversus, lateribus utrinque æqualiter breviter tridentatis, margine posteriori medio rotundatolobato. Scutellum breviter triangulare. Elytra ad basin utrinque in sinu marginali thoracis producta, apice obtuse late truncata, angulis breviter dentatis; supra grosse scabroso-punctata, utrinque 4-costulata. Prosternum ultra coxas haud productum, apice obtusum. Metasternum inter coxas intermedias productum, elevatum, conicum; mesosternum parvum, obtectum. Metasterni episterna parallela. Pedes et tarsi brevissimi.

The species on which it is necessary to found the present genus, bears some resemblance to the males of small species of *Pyrodes*, e. g., *nigricornis*; but it differs totally from the sub-family *Pyrodinæ* in the form of the sterna, in which character it agrees best with *Nicias*. The thorax too is destitute of lateral serrature, having three small equidistant teeth. From *Nicias* it differs in the robust serrated antennæ.

Otheostethus melanurus, n. sp.—Rubro-fulvus nitidus, nudus; antennis, elytrorum triente apicali, tibiis et tarsis, nigris; capite thoraceque lateribus grosse rugosis, medio sparsim punctatis; elytris passim grosse confluentem punctatis; costula 1ma a lobo baseos, 2nda post humerum, 3ia et 4to infra humerum, incipientibus, his debilibus, ante apicem coeuntibus. Long. 7 lin. ♂.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Fam. CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Section A.

Eyes coarsely faceted. Habits nocturnal.

Malucopterus lineatus, Guérin-Méneville, Icon. R. A. p. 222.—Several examples, agreeing with a specimen from the Amazons taken by myself.

Genus TRISTACHYCERA, nov. gen.

♂. Corpus elongatum, subcylindricum. Caput breve, fronte verticali, brevissima, vertice inter antennis concavo. Mandibulæ brevissimæ, arcuatæ. Palpi omnes brevissimi, articulo ultimo penultimo angustiori, conico, truncato. Oculi valde emarginati, lobo inferiori modice convexo. Antennæ corpore dimidio longiores, filiformes, pubescentes, subtus dense longe ciliatæ; articulis 3-5 subtus apice breviter spinosis. Thorax inermis, ut in Gen. *Æme* postice dilatato, et basi subito constricto. Elytra thorace angustiora, apice rotundata, supra haud costata, confertissime punctata. Prosternum inter coxas latiusculum, elevatum, parallelum, longe ultra coxas prolongatum, apice obtusum. Mesosternum inter coxas magnas globosas depressum, angustum, lineare.

The remarkable insect on which this genus is founded has the metallic colouring of the *Xystrocera*, but the general form, especially as regards the thorax, of *Æme*.

The very short palpi and narrow, truncated, conical, apical joint amply distinguish it, independently of the antennæ, in which the basal joint is simply clavate (not spined as in *Xystrocera*) and the third, fourth, and fifth joints are a little swollen at their apices, extremely roughened, and having a short blunt spine a little longer than the other asperities.

T. viridis, n. sp.—Viridi-cyanea, supra subopaca, subtus viridi-ænea nitida, femoribus (apice nigris exceptis) rufis, antennis tibiis tarsisque nigris; capite grosse punctato-scabroso, thorace paulo inæquali, minutissime confertissime punctato, elytris grossius creberrime punctatis.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Achryson surinamum, Lin. Syst. Nat. II. p. 632.

Var. *chontalense*. A typo differt thorace lineis indefinitis infuscatis, et elytris vitta laterali infuscata abbreviata.

This common tropical American species, which offers scarcely any variation from Buenos Ayres to Mexico, shows great instability in its dark brown markings at Chontales. In most of the examples I have seen of both sexes, the external end of the circumflex mark on the elytra is connected with a large subhumeral spot by a dusky vitta, which is sometimes prolonged nearly to the apex of the elytra. The thorax, in the darkest examples, shows two dusky stripes on the disc, united anteriorly. This variety is not constant, otherwise it would merit consideration as a distinct species.

Hammaticherus castaneus, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 250; (*H. mexicanus*, Thoms. Classif. Ceramb. p. 196?).—Numerous specimens from Chontales exactly agreeing with those from South Brazil. The species has the greatest possible affinity with *H. batus* (Lin.) differing absolutely in colour only, the elytra in *L. batus* being slaty-black, and in *H. castaneus* of a tawny-chestnut hue. The denomination of local variety is scarcely possible in this case, one form being found near both the northern and the southern tropic, and the other in the intermediate region of Guiana and the Amazons. *H. Mexicanus*, Thoms., belongs possibly to this species, but his description is not quite applicable in several respects, and he compares it to *H. bellator*, an insect of different shape.

Sphallenum robustum,* n. sp.—Subcylindricum, piceo-nigrum, elytris nigro-castaneis, femoribus (apice nigro exceptis) rufis; tuberis antenniferis intus cornutis; antennis basi robustis, pilosis, corpore longioribus (♂), thorace lateribus rotundatis, supra punctis grossissimis plagiatis dispositis, spatio dorsali lævi; elytris subtiliter coriaceis et punctulatis, apice utrinque æqualiter bispinosis; thorace infra grosse scabroso.

Long. 1 unc. 9 lin. ♂.

Similar to *S. puncticolle* (Bates) but stouter, elytra of a much darker castaneous colour, and thorax not tomentose.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Xestia pilosovittata, n. sp.—Magna, fusco-castanea, fulvo-griseo pubescens; capite grosse scabroso, linea elevata lævi, verticis usque ad occipitem extensa; thorace grossissime punctato-scabroso, plagis quinque discoidalibus lævibus, tuberculo utrinque laterali; elytris utrinque vittis quinque ochraceo-griseo-pilosis, quarum una suturali, duabus discalibus ante apicem conjunctis, alteris duabus lateralibus; apice utrinque fortiter bispinosus; subtus pubescens, abdomine maculis lateralibus et spatio mediano nudis; antennis pedibusque dense pubescentibus.

Long. 1 unc. 9 lin.

The antennal joints are linear, as in the species allied to *X. elegans*, and not serrate as in *X. spinipennis* and allies. The sockets of the intermediate haunches are a little open externally, and the species, so far, scarcely accords with the definition of *Xestia*; but the tibiæ destitute of apical spines, and the general form, agree very well with the genus. The dingy ochreous pubescence is coarse and decumbent, and the stripes of the elytra are each formed of two not well-limited lines. The femora are unarmed at their apices.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Xestia nitida, n. sp.—*X. spinipennis* (Serv.) similis, differt tegumento glaberrimo nitido; capite nigro, collo constricto, oculis magnis prominentibus, occipite transversim punctato-rugoso; thorace nigro, brevi, transverso, lateribus rotundatis, antice magis quam postice angustato, supra

* Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 253.

acute transversim plicato: scutello nudo; elytris castaneis politissimis, apice utrinque bispinosis; prosterno ante coxas ut in *X. spinipenne* profunde bisulcato; corpore subtus pedibusque rufo-castaneis nitidis.

Long. 1 unc. 3 lin. ♀.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Xestia sagittaria, n. sp.—Nigra, polita, elytris ochraceis, vitta suturali, ad basin quadrato-dilatata et post medium iterum dilatata, sagittiformi, margine exteriori et maculis duabus marginalibus prope humeros, nigris; capite sparsim punctato, tuberibus antenniferis haud sulcatis, medio separatis et fronte bisulcata; thorace oblongo, lateribus vix rotundatis, supra tuberoso, sparsim irregulariter punctato; elytris passim æqualiter punctatis, sutura breviter spinosa; antennis articulis linearibus, compressis, supra leviter sulcatis; corpore subtus pedibusque nigerrimis politis, metasterni episternis tomentosis.

Long. 1 in. 1 lin.

A distinct and handsome species of the *elegans* (Gory) and *lateralis* (Erichs.) group. One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Gnaphalodes Trachyderoides, Thoms. Syst. Ceramb. p. 235.—Specimens taken by Mr. Belt at Chontales agree perfectly with Californian examples.

Pantomallus fuliginus, n. sp.—*P. villosicorne* (Lacord.) robustior, capite thoraceque multo latiores; cylindricus, fusco-obscurus, omnino fusco-griseo pubescens; thorace lato transverso, tuberculis duobus disci, alteraque utrinque laterali (ante spinam), nigris; elytris thorace vix latioribus, apice versus suturam oblique truncatis, angulo externo unispinosis, supra dimidio basali dense punctato, maculis eburneis geminatis nigro-cinctis duabus, primâ basali (geminis æqualibus), secundâ ultra medium (exteriore triplo majore); antennis robustis.

Long. 9-14 lin.

The ivory-like spots are much broader than in the other known species of the genus. The surface of the body is destitute of erect hairs. Apparently common at Chontales.*

Eburia proletaria, Erichs. (Fauna Coleop. Peruana, p. 140) and *E. mo-rosa*, Serville, belong to the genus *Pantomallus*, which is distinguished

Chlorida festiva, Lin. Syst. Nat. II. 623.—This widely-distributed and very common South American species occurs also at Chontales.

Chlorida cincta, Guér. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 259.—Several specimens taken by Mr. Belt; elsewhere found hitherto only in Mexico.

Stylicepe sericata, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 2nd ser. V. 16. Bates, *ibid.* 1870, p. 263.—A specimen in Mr. Belt's collection of this Guiana and Amazons insect, is of a dark brown colour, instead of red; but with the same silky lustre.

Eburia pedestris, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 88.—Apparently not uncommon in Chontales. Honduras, and Jamaica, according to White.

Eburia stigma, Olivier, Entom. No. 67, p. 126, pl. 23, f. 180.—One example in Mr. Belt's collection, agreeing perfectly with Olivier's excellent description. Found also in Cuba.

Eburodacrys Havanensis, Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1862, p. 267.—Several examples taken by Mr. Belt. Chevrolat records Cuba and Mexico as localities, and I have specimens also from Venezuela.

Eburodacrys callixantha, n. sp.—Minus elongata, claré fulvo-testacea, omnino erecté fulvo pilosa, thorace cylindrico, apud medium, et iterum apud marginem posticum, paulo dilatato, spinis lateralibus brevibus, supra irregulariter, dense subvermiculose, transversim, plicato, disco antico tuberculis duobus nigris: elytris apice transversim truncatis, angulo exteriori flavo-spinoso; supra, apice

from *Eburia* by the angular extension, outwards, of the sockets of the anterior coxæ, and the unclosed sockets of the middle pair. The following, allied to *P. proletaria* is new:—

Pantomallus meridanus, n. sp.—Cylindricus, rufescenti-brunneus, fulvo-griseo pubescens et erecto-pilosus, thorace quam in *P. moroso* breviori, supra (cum capite) punctis magnis sparsis impresso, disco antico tuberculis duobus nigris; elytris cylindricis, apice breviter truncatis, haud spinosis, supra punctatis, utrinque maculis eburneis linearibus geminatis duabus, prima ad basin parva, exteriori longiori, altera post medium antice et postice striga nigra connexa, macula exteriori duplo longiori; pedibus rufotestaceis. Long. 9 lin. ♂.

Merida, Venezuela, a Dom. Goering captus.

lævi excepto, creberrime punctatis, maculis eburneis ellipticis tribus anguste nigro-cinctis, una ad basin, alteris duabus geminatis pone medium arcte conjunctis, quarum exteriori paulo longiori.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -8 lin, ♂ ♀.

I have seen many examples from Chontales, all of the same light clear tawny or yellowish-testaceous hue, the ivory spots elliptical, not linear, and narrowly edged with black.

Elaphidion irroratum, Lin. Syst. N. II. p. 633.—Several specimens taken by Mr. Belt, agreeing well with the figure given in Ramon de la Sagra's 'Histoire de Cuba,' Insects, pl. 10, f. 7. Found also in other of the West India Islands, and in Mexico.

Elaphidion coronatum, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 100.—A handsome species closely allied to *irroratum*, but differing in its red colour, and the large patches of dense white pile on the head and elytra. Found, besides Chontales, in Guatemala and Honduras.

Hypermallus scabricollis, n. sp.—Subcylindricus, castaneo-fuscus, grosse sparsim pilosus, capite et thorace fulvo-lanuginosis, grossissime et creberrime punctatis, hoc cylindrico, linea abbreviata dorsali lævi polita; scutellō dense fulvo-pubescenti; elytris apice sinuatim truncatis, utrinque bispinosis, supra grosse punctatis, versus apicem lævibus, pube decumbenti cinerea plagiatis irroratis; prosterno inter coxas elevato, apice verticali; mesosterno antice declivi; antennis densius pubescentibus, et infra ciliatis, articulis 3-6 apice unispinosis, 3 et 5 longitudine æqualibus, 4to tertia parte breviori; pedibus brevibus, rufo-castaneis, tibiis basi fuscis, femoribus apice inermibus.

Long. 7 lin. ♀.

One example. In shape resembling *H. inerme* (Newm.) of the southern States of N. America.

Trichophorus albisparsus, n. sp.—Angustus, cylindricus cinereo-pilosus, rufo-testaceus, elytris guttis parvis albis numerosis sparsis, capite macula frontali, thorace vittula utrinque discoidali, antice interrupta, albis; antennis articulis 3-5 apice spinosis; thorace dorso valde planato, creberrime punctato-rugoso, linea lata abbreviata dorsali

lævi polita; scutello albo; elytris apice oblique truncatis angulo exteriori leviter dentato, supra passim punctatis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

One example of this very distinct species in Mr. Belt's collection.

The number of spines on the antennæ which Lacordaire (Genera, vol. viii. p. 316) believed to be a specific or sectional character in this genus, is really a sexual one in some cases. Thus, *Tr. albomaculatus* in the ♂ has only two spines, and in the ♀ six. In *distinctus* (Newm.) I find three in the ♂, and six in the ♀.

Peribæum villosulum, n. sp.—Quam *P. pubescenti* magis elongatum et parallelum, nigro-fuscum nitidum, passim longe griseo-hirsutum, antennis pedibusque testaceo-rufis; capite grosse punctato-rugoso: thorace capite vix latiori, elongato, medio paululum dilatato, haud spinoso, supra tuberculis vix elevatis quinque, mediano elongato, interstitiis grosse punctato-rugosis; scutello cinereo-tomentoso; elytris apice sinuatim truncatis, angulo exteriori longe spinoso, interiori producto acuto, supra passim punctatis; prosterno medio late sulcato.

Long. 8 lin. ♂.

In Mr. Belt's and my own collection, as in all species of *Peribæum*, the thighs are abruptly clavate.

Peribæum bimaculatum, n. sp.—Rufo-testaceum, setis longissimis erectis vestitum, elytris medio macula lata, transversa, testaceo-alba, fusco-cincta; capite crebre reticulato-punctato; thorace elongato, medio dilatato, utrinque vix obtuse tuberculato, supra reticulato-foveato, linea dorsali abbreviata lævi; elytris haud linearibus, medio leviter dilatatis, deinde rotundato-angustatis, apice breviter truncatis, angulo exteriori breviter producto, supra sparsim punctatis, punctis majoribus piliferis lineatim seriatis: antennis art. 3-5 spinosis, ♂ ris spinis quam in ♀ brevioribus.

Long. 4-5 lin. ♂ ♀.

A pretty little species allied to *Nephalius Poeyi* (Sagra, Hist. de Cuba, pl. 11, f. 11), but having the thighs rather more abruptly clubbed, and the thorax not distinctly tubercled on each side. The white spots of the elytra are transverse, and separated only by the sutural border. The femora are without spines at the apex.

Chontales, Mr. Belt. I have an example in my collection from Mexico.

Nephalius suturalis, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 3, XVIII. p. 479.—Found also in Venezuela.

Nephalius rugicollis, Guér. Icon. R. A. texte, p. 233.—Found also in New Granada.

Nephalius Xestioïdes, n. sp.—Magnus, cylindricus, castaneus nitidus, pilis erectis griseis sparsis; oculis maxime prominentibus; capite lævi, occipite haud profunde reticulato-foveato; thorace cylindrico, elongato, prope basin constricto, sparsissime punctato; elytris apice truncatis, angulo exteriori modice, interiori leviter, productis, supra sparsissime punctatis, apice sublævibus; prothorace subtus transversim plicato, femoribus posticis elytris multo brevioribus (♀), omnibus gradatim clavatis, apice late bidentatis: tibiis carinatis; antennis (♀) corpore brevioribus, articulis 3-6 fortiter spinosis, articulis 3-10 supra vix carinatis.

Long. 1 unc. 1 lin. ♀.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection. Resembles in form and colour *Xestia spinipennis*.

Nephalius rutilus, n. sp.—Nitidus, sparsim erecto-pilosus, capite thoraceque rufis, elytris nigro-æneis; metasterno, abdomine, pedibus et antennis nigris, his extrorsum cinereo-sericeis; capite vix punctato; thorace medio paulo rotundato inermi, prope basin constricto, supra leviter quinque tuberoso, tubere mediano elongato, interstitiis leviter punctatis; scutello griseo; elytris recte truncatis, angulo exteriori spinoso, spina brevi obliqua, interiori leviter producto; antennis ♂ articulis 3-7, ♀ 3-9, apice spinosis; femoribus gradatim clavatis posticis ♂ corpore paulo superantibus, apice breviter bispinosis; prothorace subtus antice lævi, postice crebre punctato.

Long. 6-7½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Chontales. Many examples.

MILTESTHUS, nov. gen.

Corpus subcylindricum, dense punctatum et pubescens. Palpi longitudine æquales, late securiformes. Frons plana.

Thorax elongatus, medio leviter dilatatus, ♂ inermis, ♀ spina distincta parva. Elytra ante apicem rotundata, apice utrinque emarginata. Antennæ ♂ corpore tertia parte longiores, ♀ corpori æquales; articulis 3-4 supra sulcatis et ♂ apice longe spinosis, in ♀ articulo 5 etiam longe spinoso. Acetabula intermedia extus clausa. Pedes robusti; femora abrupte clavata, apice haud spinosa; tibiæ haud carinatae.

The only structural character which distinguishes the insect on which this genus is founded, from the other forms allied to *Sphæron*, is the absence of carinæ from the tibiæ; but this distinction is so strongly supported by difference of facies, that there can be no doubt of the necessity of the genus. The body is more convex, and more rounded towards the apex, and the whole surface thickly punctured, and pubescent without being opaque, as in *Sphæron* (*Mephritus*) *cinerascens*.

Miltesthus marginatus, n. sp.—Rufo-ochraceus, breviter cinereo-pubescent, elytris margine laterali et sutura plus minusve fuscis; capite dense æqualiter scabroso; thorace supra paulo inæquali, crebre grosse vermiculato-rugoso, linea abbreviata dorsali sublævi; scutello argenteo-tomentoso; elytris apice breviter sinuatim truncatis, angulis productis, suprâ subgrosse, regulariter, discrete, crebre punctatis: prothorace subtus transversim plicato.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Chontales. Many examples.

IRONEUS, nov. gen.

Peribæo similis, sed oculis minoribus, vix prominentibus, subtenuè granulatis, supra angustis. Caput infrâ oculos breviter prolongatum, vertice intra oculos paulo depresso; tuberibus antenniferis vix elevatis, antice emarginatis. Palpi paulo elongati, maxillares longiores, articulis ultimis modice dilatatis, truncatis. Antennæ (♂) corpore duplo longiores, setaceæ, subtilissime pubescentes, basin versus sparsim ciliatæ, articulis 3-10 longitudine subæqualibus, 3-5 apice breviter spinosis, supra carinatis. Thorax capite paulo latior, cylindricus, medio paulo rotundatus, inermis, supra lævis. Elytra modice elongata, postice attenuata, apice truncata et bidentata, supra regulariter modice punctata. Femora omnia subabrupte clavata, apice inermia; tibiæ posticæ extus carinatae, tarsi breves. Acetabula antica extus clausa, intermedia aperta.

Agrees with *Peribœum* in all its characters, except the much less coarse facetting of the eyes, and their much smaller volume and prominence. In this character it differs entirely from the subfamily, and even from the section to which *Peribœum* belongs. In some essential respects it resembles *Stenosphenus*, and in others *Allœsia*, of the sub-family *Heteropsinæ*, section B., but the carinated antennæ and tibiæ bring it within the definition of the *Sphæriion* group.

Ironeus duplex, n. sp.—Elongatus, vix convexus, niger, sparsim subtenuiter griseo-pubescens, femoribus rufis: capite et thorace parce, antennarum articulo primo grosse, punctatis; elytrorum pubescentia erecta.

Long. 5 lin. ♂.

One example; Chontales

Malloccera spinicollis, n. sp.—*M. glaucæ*, Serv. similis, differt elytris utrinque unispinosis: minus elongata tomento sericeo cinereo-olivaceo vestita; thorace angusto, cylindrico, antice haud constricto, tuberculo laterali acuto, subspinoso, disco antico tuberculis duobus, lineolaque mediana, nigris, nudis; elytris desupervis olivaceo-nigris, fasciis tribus argenteo-sericeis, 1ma prope basin ad sutura interruptâ, 2nda et 3ia pone medium, hâc ad sutura interrupta; femoribus basi castaneo-rufis, apice haud spinosis.

Long. 8 lin. ♂.

Agrees with *M. Amazonica* (Bates), in the unispinose apices of the elytra, but differs in the sharp lateral tubercles of the thorax, and other characters.

Chontales.

Hexoplon albipenne, n. sp.—Sublineare, capite, antennarum articulis duobus basalibus, et thorace, castaneis, politis, hoc lateribus obscurioribus; antennarum cæteris articulis, pedibus et elytris, albo-testaceis, his utrinque nigro-trimaculatis, maculis 1ma (prope basin), 2nda discoidali, linearibus, 3ia ante apicem triangulari, apice fortiter sinuatis et bispinosis; corpore subtus castaneo-nitido, pectore cinereo-hirto.

Long. 6 lin. ♂.

This elegant species appears rare in Chontales. The thorax is nearly perfectly cylindrical, and very little convex, very long and narrow, with the posterior constriction

well marked, and the surface smooth and glabrous. The basal joint of the antennæ is rugose-punctate, and has a stout tooth exteriorly at its apex. The elytra are not raised posteriorly, and have a longitudinal depression along the suture, in which are three lines of setiferous punctures.

Octoplon glabriolum, n. sp.—Lineare, clare fulvum, nitidum, longe sed sparse pilosum; fronte haud armata, antennis linearibus impunctatis; thorace cylindrico, polito, antice et postice valde constricto, supra obtuse tuberoso; elytris thorace plus quam triplo longioribus, apice truncatis et unispinosis, supra, punctis sparsis setiferis exceptis, lævibus, macula rotundata alba, discoidali, ante, alteraque transversa pone, medium; femoribus modice clavatis, apice bidentatis.

Long. 5-6½ lin. ♂.

The whole upper surface of the body is highly polished, and the elytra are almost destitute of punctures.

Chontales.

Ibidion carinicolle, n. sp.—Cylindricum, minus angustum, fulvo-testaceum, unicolor, politum, breviter setosum; capite subtiliter scabroso, fronte breviter armata; antennis linearibus, articulo primo inflato-clavato punctato, 3-6 modice sulcatis, 4to haud abbreviata; thorace cylindrico, biconstricto, supra tuberoso, tubere centrali magno, elongato, interstitiis punctulatis et postice argenteo-tomentosis; elytris punctis setiferis distinctis, lineatim congestis, interstitiis punctulatis, apice breviter emarginato-truncatis, angulo interiori producto, exteriori spiniforme: femoribus fortiter clavatis, posticis (nec intermediis) apice bidentatis.

Long. 6½ lin. ♀ (?).

One example.

Ibidion griseicolle, n. sp.—Lineare, supra medio depressum, subopacum; capite ruguloso, rufo-testaceo, fascia verticis nigricanti, fronte armata; antennis linearibus, nigris, cano-pubescentibus, articulo primo tumide clavato, rufo; thorace cylindrico, supra ante basin sulcato, dorso transverse scabroso et trituberoso, cano subtiliter tomentoso nec setoso, marginibus antico et postico testaceo-rufis; elytris apice sinuato-truncatis, angulo interiori producto, exteriori longe spinoso, supra sub-dense breviter setosis,

medio depressis, punctis setiferis basi asperatis, flavo-testaceis, vitta suturali basin haud attingenti, et longe ante apicem terminata, apice maculisque duabus elongatis marginalibus fuscis; pedibus, pectore et abdomine, canotomentosis; femoribus clavatis, apice breviter bidentatis.

Long. 6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples. In colours of elytra, resembles *I. suturale* of White, which, however, has a shining thorax.

Ibidion textile, Thomson, Systema Ceramb. p. 573.—Apparently common in Chontales.

Ibidion Mexicanum, Thomson, Systema Ceramb. p. 573.—Also common.

There appears to be no constant difference between these two species, except the form of the apex of the elytra, which is rounded in *Mexicanum*, and unispinose in *textile*. I suspect this is either a sexual difference in this case, or a variable character; some specimens, in fact, are truncated at the apex, and thus intermediate between the two.

Heterachthes ditelus, n. sp.—Cylindricus, robustus, nitidus, setosus, rufus, capite (cum thoracis margine antico) et quarta parte apicali elytrorum nigris; capite lævi, fronte breviter armata; thorace cylindrico, lateribus medio tumidis, postice constricto, disco antico bituberoso, tubere centrali maxime elevato, interstitiis punctis setiferis sparsis; elytris dorso longitudinaliter depressis, sparsim confuse punctatis, apice late rotundatis vix truncatis; supra, margine antico nigredinis, apicalis fascia lata, obliqua, flava, maculaque simili discoidali ante medium; antennis filiformibus, articulis 3-5 robustis, nec carinatis, nec sulcatis, articulis basalibus nigris; femoribus modice clavatis, apice inermibus.

Long. 6½ lin.

One example. The species has no resemblance to others of the genus, and belongs to it only in the artificial system adopted by Lacordaire.

Heterachthes ebenus, Newman, Entom. p. 9.—A Chontales specimen differs only from the Florida species by a minute emargination of the apex of the elytra. It may probably be specifically distinct.

Heterachthes nigrocinctus, n. sp.—Linearis, subdepressus, glaber, sparsissime setosus, castaneus, nitidus, antennis (articulis 1-2 exceptis) pedibusque flavis, elytris macula magna ante medium (suturam haud attingenti) et fascia obliqua mox assequenti testaceo-albis, læte nigro-marginatis; thorace angusto, cylindrico, lævi, supra vix inæquali; elytris subglabris; femoribus modice clavatis, apice breviter bidentatis.

Long. 4 lin. ♂.

One example.

Obrium albifasciatum, n. sp.—Fulvum, politum, capite densissime rugoso-opaco, antennis 3-4 basi albo-testaceis; thorace antice abrupte et fortiter dilatato, postice gradatim angustato, prope basin constricto, supra juxta dilatationem impresso, disco lævi convexo; elytris punctis perpauca setiferis sparsis, pone medium maculis duabus transversalibus, albis, suturam haud attingentibus, primo triangulari.

Long. 3 lin.

One example.

Section B.

Eyes finely faceted (Diurnal).

Ophistomis Beltii, n. sp.—♀ Saturate flavus, aureo breviter pubescens, antennis, femoribus posticis apice, tibiis et tarsis, nigris; capite et thorace nigro-bivittatis, elytra sutura antica et utrinque maculis 4 nigris, prima angusta, callo humerali tegenti, 2nda paulo ante et 3ia longe post medium, transversis, 4ta apicali; capite antice longissimo, vertice grosse, collo subtiliter sparsim, punctatis; thorace et elytris nitidis, haud densissime punctatis; abdomine segmento ultimo nigro, infra simpliciter emarginato; antennis longitudine corporis, apices versus incrassatis.

Long. 7 lin.

In its slender shape, the single example of this fine species resembles the males of this genus, and its very long antennæ add to the resemblance; but the form of the last ventral segment shows it to be a female.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Ophistomis picticornis, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 384.—Apparently not uncommon in Chontales.

Ophistomis pallidus, n. sp.—♀ Latus, robustus, postice vix attenuatus, melleo-flavus, nitidus, elytris (apice nigro-marginato excepto) sordide testaceo-albis; antennis (apice vix incrassatis) nigris, articulo basali subtus flavo; capite dense punctato, collo punctulato, medio sulcato; thorace crebre punctato, sparsim aureo-pubescenti; elytris apice late truncatis, utrinque breviter bispinosi, supra confertim punctulatis, punctulis nigro-setiferis; tibiis, tarsis, apiceque femorum (in anticis femoribus supra lineatis), nigris.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. Lat. elytr. 2 - $2\frac{1}{3}$ lin. ♀.

Many examples, all females.

Ophistomis rufiventris, n. sp.—♂. Brevis, postice valde angustatus, niger, vix nitidus, ventre sanguineo; capite dense punctato, antice minus elongato, sed parallelo; thorace grosse discrete punctato, linea dorsali lævi; elytris crebre discrete punctatis, apice oblique truncatis, extus dentatis; segmento ultimo ventrali late excavato, lateribus paulo elevatis.

Long. 6 lin. ♂.

A short, posteriorly tapering form, closely allied to *O. rubricollis*, Bates.

Mr. Belt's collection.*

Rhinotraqus apicalis, Guérin, Icon. R. A. texte, p. 236.—One example. It is doubtful whether the species be the same as the Bolivian one described by Guérin, but the description, as far as it goes, agrees with it.

* *Ophistomis rostratus*, n. sp.—Modice elongatus, postice attenuatus; niger, thoracis et elytrorum basi, pectore et abdomine, sanguineis; capite antice angusto, elongato, oculis multo minus prominentibus; thorace nitido, impunctato, ante medium paulo dilatato, elytris crebre sublineatim punctatis, apice oblique truncatis, angulo exteriori longe producto et acuto.

Long. 6 lin. ♀.

New Granada. I have seen a species similar to this, but distinct, in M. Boucard's Mexican collection.

Ophistomis fulvicornis, n. sp.—*O. grata* (Redtenb., Voy. Novara) affinis, ♂ testaceo-fulvus, corpore supra fusco-niger, fronte et marginibus posticis thoracis fulvis, elytris utrinque macula parva, rotundata, basali, duabusque angustis, ante et pone medium, sublateralibus (interdum absentibus) fulvo-testaceis; antennis articulis basalibus, metasterni medio, femoribus apice, tibiis et tarsis nigris. ♀ Elytra latiora. Thorax fulvus, disco utrinque macula elongata nigra, elytris maculis majoribus, basalibus et lateralibus, (his linea discoidali conjunctis) et fascia ante-apicali fulvis; pedibus antennisque totis fulvis.

Long. 6- $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Brazil; Provinces of Espirito Santo, and Rio de Janeiro.

Ommata Beltiana, n. sp.—Læte viridi-aurata, elytris basi fascia aurantiaca; linearis, postice angustata, capite grosse scabroso, thorace cylindrico, subelongato, transversim grosse rugoso-punctato; elytris crebre passim punctatis, apice oblique truncatis; corpore subtus pedibusque viridi-æneis, nitidis; antennis corpore brevioribus, robustis, apicem versus incrassatis; oculis distantibus; pedibus posticis valde elongatis, femoribus apice modice clavatis.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

This exquisite species is nearly allied to *O. aurata* and *smaragdina*, of the Amazons region.

Ommata cyanipennis, n. sp.—Atro-cyanea, elytris cyaneis, abdomine rufo; capite et thorace grosse punctato-scabrosis, hoc breviori, antice angustato, disco antico plagis tribus lævibus; elytris utrinque lateraliter obtuse carinatis, crebre ruguloso-punctatis, apice truncatis; oculis infra magnis, elongatis; pedibus posticis vix elongatis, femoribus gradatim clavatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

One example.*

Agaone monostigma, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 384.—Two examples.

* *Ommata atrata* (Dej.) n. sp.—Linearis, nigra, opaca; elytris, apice griseiscentibus; capite crebre punctato, subnitido; thorace velutino, brevi, medio rotundato, antice angustato; elytris mox pone humeros angustatis, deinde usque ad apicem parallelis, apice late truncatis, supra lateraliter obtuse carinatis, grosse crebre punctatis; subtus et pedibus nitidis, femoribus posticis elytris brevioribus, gradatim modice incrassatis.

Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Brazil. Received from Paris under the name of *Oregostoma atratum*, Dej. The globose-conical anterior coxæ bring it within Lacordaire's definition of the genus *Ommata*. The antennæ are thick, scarcely enlarged towards the apex, and about three-fourths the length of the body.

Ommata asperiventris, n. sp.—Obscure cyanea, subtus creberrime rugoso-punctulata; capite grosse punctato; thorace supra nigro, æneo-tincto, crebre reticulato-punctato, brevi, lateribus regulariter rotundatis; elytris vix nitidis, creberrime aspere punctatis; femoribus posticis elytris multo brevioribus, apice distincte clavatis.

Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Rio Janeiro, Constancia (Rev. H. Clark). The antennæ are nearly as long as the body, and thickened towards the tip.

Charis Corinna (*Odontocera id.*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. 3rd ser. V. p. 290).

Originally found near Sta Martha, New Granada. One example, Chontales.

Genus TETHLIMMENA, nov. gen.

Sub-fam. *Eroscheminæ* pertinet. Facies *Pteroplati*. Corpus maxime depressum, postice gradatim dilatatum. Caput longe exsertum, antice brevissimum, pone oculos elongatum, gradatim angustatum. Oculi magni, late emarginati. Tuberes antennifera paulo elevata. Antennæ (♀) corpore paulo breviores, articulis 3-10 valde dilatatis, compressis, triangularibus, supra oblique setosis nec ciliatis. Thorax trapezoideus, lateribus bisinuatis vel trituberosis. Elytra plana, absque carinis, apice breviter ciliata. Pedes hæud robusti; femora subito clavata; tarsi breves. Acetabula antica extus angulatim elongata, coxis magnis, valde exsertis; mesosternum inter coxas latissimum, planum, acetabulis extus apertis. Abdomen (♀) ut in Gen. *Obrium*; segmento 2ndo ventrali arcuato, ciliato, sequentibus concavis.

The strange little creature forming this genus, is the only Tropical American form yet known allied to *Eroschema*, *Chaodalis* and *Pyrocalymma*; genera belonging to Australia and India. It approaches very near to *Pyrocalymma* in the form of the anterior haunches, and their sockets.

Tethlimmena aliena, n. sp.—Caput thorax et elytra fulva, his triente apicali et capitis lateribus nigris; antennis pedibus corporeque subtus nigris, sternis et coxis testaceis; elytris planissimis, crebre æqualiter punctatis, opacis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

One example.

Callichroma holochlorum, n. sp.—*C. plicato* (Leconte) statura simile; magnum robustum, viridi-æneum, elytris saturate viridibus, sericeis, pedibus nigris, femoribus anticis et intermediis (apice exceptis), posticorumque dimidio basali, rufis; tibiis posticis paulo flexuosis, a basi gradatim et late dilatato-compressis; tuberis antenniferis obtusis; antennis nigris, ♂ corpore plusquam duplo

longioribus; thorace subnitido, disco indistincte transversim ruguloso; corpore subtus vix tomentosus.

Long. 16-18 lin. ♂ ♀.

Sent in large numbers from Chontales. By some entomologists it has been considered the *Cer. virens* of Linnæus; but this is impossible, as Linnæus in Mus. Lud. Ulr., distinctly says the hind femora are toothed, and his insect is therefore a West African *Callichroma*.

Callichroma cosmicum, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 158.—Also common in collections from Chontales. This species is found also in New-Granada.

Callichroma cyanomelas, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 164.—Apparently common in Chontales. Also Guatemala. It is liable to be confounded with the Mexican *C. melancholicum*.*

Callichroma columbinum, Guér. Revue Zoologique, 1838, p. 282.—Found also in Cuba.

Coremia hirtipes, Oliv. Entom. IV. 68, p. 14, pl. 1, f. 8.—This common South American species is met with of large size in Chontales.

Cyllene guttatus, Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1860, p. 459.—Apparently common in Chontales; also Mexico.

Cyllene Cayennensis, Laporte and Gory, Monogr. Clytr. p. 10, pl. 3, f. 9.—The Chontales form has precisely the same markings as the Cayenne species.

Neoclytus Ion, Chevrolat, Ann. S. E. F., 1860, p. 496, pl. 9, f. 9.—Differs from the Mexican form by the presence of a short yellow streak on the shoulders of the elytra. Having only one example before me, it cannot be decided whether the character is constant, and of specific importance.

Neoclytus Lebasii, Chevrolat, Ann. S. E. F., 1861, p. 381.—One example. Although agreeing pretty well

* This species has never been described:—*Callichroma melancholicum* (Chevr., MSS.).—Statura *C. cyanomelanos* sed toto nigro-velutino, opaco; tuberculis antenniferis obtusissimis, subtiliter crebre punctulatis; tibiis posticis a basi compresso-dilatatis flexuosis; femoribus aterrimis, nitidis.

Long. 15 lin.

Mexico.

with Chevrolat's description, I am not sure of the identity of his species with that from Chontales; the third fascia of the elytra being straight, and not curved to the suture, as in the true *Labusii*.

Neoclytus Aesopus, Chevrolat, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1860, p. 502, pl. 9, f. 12.—The describer of this species placed it in the genus *Tillomorpha*.

Neoclytus rufus, Oliv. Entom. IV. 70, p. 28, pl. 7, f. 81.—Chontales specimens agree exactly with those from Venezuela.

Mecometopus macilentus, n. sp.—*M. festivo* colore similis, differt corpore angustissimo, lineari, thorace globoso-ovato, elytris multo latiori; nigerrimus opacus, elytris utrinque macula brevi transverso prope basin, 2nda proxime assequenti suturali, triangulari, communi, 3iaque parva laterali ante medium, et, longe ante apicem, fascia angusta, læte flavis; apice oblique truncatis, extus spinosis; corpore subtus nigro, pectore et abdominis segmentis 2 basalibus macula laterali triangulari, flava; antennis fuscis, 9-articulatis; articulo 5-9 incrassatis, basi angustatis; capite antice verticali, sed brevi et lato ut in *Neoclyto*.

Long. 4 lin.

Chontales, one example. The antennæ, although evidently quite perfect in the specimen, have only nine joints, all distinct from each other, without trace of consolidation.

Mecometopus Jansoni, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 399.

DIPHYRAMA, nov. gen.

Sub-fam. *Tillomorphinæ*: Gen. *Ipomorix* et *Epropeti* affinis, differt antennis utroque sexu articulis 3 et 4 apice valde ovato-clavatis. Corpus lineare, supra subplanum, elytris ante apicem paulo declivibus; sericeo-tomentosum et passim erecte setosum. Caput exsertum, collo crasso, fronte brevi obliqua, tuberis antenniferis planis, vertice lato, plano; oculis valde emarginatis et distantibus. Palpi articulis terminalibus dilatatis, oblique truncatis. Antennæ ♂ corpore sesqui longiores, haud spinosis, nec carinatis, utroque sexu articulis 3 et 4 apice

abrupte clavatis, 5-11 linearibus, haud decrescentibus. Thorax dimidium elytrorum æquans, cyathiformis, antice ovato-convexus, ante basin valde constrictus, ante apicem autem paulo constrictus. Elytra planata, apice rotundato. Femora crassa, gradatim clavata: tarsi articulo primo elongato, cæteris æqualibus. Pro- et mesosterna inter coxas angustissima; acetabula extus clausa.

Diphyrama singularis, n. sp.—Olivaceo-nigra, subtus et pedibus (interdum autem antennis) castaneo-fuscis, tomento sericeo, griseo-argenteo, vestita; elytris fascia angusta basali a humero ad humerum arcuata, alteraque multo latiori pone medium, per suturam ascendenti, sericeo-nigra.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Chontales; many examples. A curious and pretty Longicorn, closely allied to *Epropetes latifascia*, differing by its long antennæ with strongly clavate third and fourth joints, by its thorax more abruptly constricted near the base, and by the markings of the elytra.

Listroptera aterrima, Germar, Ins. sp. nov. p. 497.—A species of wide distribution from South Brazil to Nicaragua.

Dihammophora Chontalensis, n. sp.—Sublinearis, nigra, opæca, thorace cylindrico, paulo inæquali, aurantiaco, opaco; elytris squamulis griseis minutis dense vestitis, punctos fere obtegentibus, disco extus lineis duabus elevatis.

Long. 4 lin. ♂.

Very similar to *D. nitidicollis*, but distinguished by the absence of silky gloss on the thorax, and by the elytra being clothed with minute griseous scales, which nearly conceal the punctures; the two exterior raised lines are black. The antennæ are rather longer than usual in this genus, reaching at least to three-fourths the length of the body.

One example.

Rhopalophora versicolor, Chevrolat, Thoms. Arc. Nat. p. 62.—Also found in New Granada.

Rhopalophora serripes, n. sp.—*R. pustulosæ* affinis, differt thorace breviori et latiori, medio magis dilatato,

antice et postice magis constricto, capite nigro etc. Subtus et femora chalybea, capite olivaceo-nigro, scabroso, opaco: antennis articulo basali apice inflato-clavato; thorace scabroso, læte rufo, vitta dorsali, antice angustato, nigro; elytris olivaceo-nigris, minutissime scabrosis et punctis majoribus passim adpersis; femoribus basi supra asperatis, tibiis posticis extus fortiter denticulatis; prothorace subtus rufo, sterno medio fusco.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

One example.

Cosmisoma Titania, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 407.—Mr. Belt has sent home a large number of specimens of this exquisite species, all conformable to the description above quoted. The size varies from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Cosmisoma martyra; (*C. martyr*, Thomson, Classif. des Ceramb. p. 180).—Thomson describes the elytra as having “fasciis duabus albescentibus.” I presume this means that the vittæ are of a lighter green than the general colour; in which case, his description suits the Chontales insect perfectly. The species much resembles *Closteropus*, and has the middle acetabula a little open externally: the fifth antennal joint is, however, tufted with black hairs. Described originally from Costa Rica.

Ozodes multituberculatus, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 409.—Mr. Belt has sent many examples, offering no noteworthy variation.

Ozodes xanthophasma, n. sp.—Angustior, flavo-testaceus, capite thoraceque aureo-sericeo tomentosus; thorace postice paulo angustato et fortiter constricto, disco antico utrinque tubere oblique elevato, postice in carina elevata continuato, carinis et linea dorsali nigris; elytris, ante medium, fasciis duabus valde flexuosis, et apice late, pallidoribus, spatiis inter has paulo infuscatis; femoribus abrupte valde clavatis, clavis basi indistincte fusco annulatis.

Long. 5-10 lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples. Distinguished from the similarly coloured *O. malthinoides* by the abruptly clavate femora, &c.

Ornithia Chevrolatii, Guér. Icon. R. A. texte, p. 228.—Many examples, offering no difference from those from Mexico.

Chrysoprasis Beltii, n. sp.—Elongata, robusta, lætissime viridi-ænea, abdomine rufo; capite supra rugoso-punctato; antennis corpore plusquam duplo longioribus, parce ciliatis, nigris, articulo basali æneo; 3-7 apice longe spinosis; thorace elongato, latitudine nec breviori, medio parum rotundato, supra utrinque transversim haud profunde ruguloso, disco utrinque velutino; elytris apice recte truncatis, angulo exteriori dentato, supra brevissime setosis, subtiliter punctatis, versus suturam subvelutinis, juxta latera aureo-tinctis; prosterno transversim dense rugoso-punctato; metasterno splendide aureo, fere lævi; pedibus fortibus et valde elongatis, æneis.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Esquipula, Nicaragua. The handsomest species of the genus.

Chrysoprasis sobrina, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870.—One example, ♀. Differs from types of *sobrina* in the more finely punctured thorax and elytra, and may prove to be distinct on the comparison of a series of specimens.

Chrysoprasis hirtula, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 150.—Found also in Venezuela.*

Stenosphenus ochraceus, n. sp.—Robustus, elongato-ellipticus, rufo-fulvus, ochreo-pubescentis; capite subnudo, grosse sparsim punctato; thorace a basi ad apicem rotundato-attenuato, medio nudo, nitido, punctulato, lateribus nigro-vittatis; elytris apice truncatis et bispinosis, supra lineis tribus nudis, paulo elevatis, exterioribus duabus, et interiori basi, nigris; antennis (articulis 2 basalibus exceptis) nigris, articulis 3-8 apice spinosis.

* Add:—*Chrysoprasis atrata*, n. sp.—Nigra, elytris sericeis, capite et thorace opacis, antennis et pedibus nitidis; abdomine rufo; capite et thorace creberrime nec grosse punctatis, hoc antice angustato, ante basin paulo dilatato, basi ipso angustato; elytris apice recte truncatis, extus dentatis, supra modice punctatis et nigro-setosis; prosterno ruguloso-punctatis; metasterno crebre sed discrete punctulato; antennis ♂ corpore paulo longioribus, ♀ brevioribus, haud armatis.

Long. 5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Merida, Venezuela (Görling).

Long. 7-8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Taken by Mr. Belt in considerable numbers. The largest and broadest species of the genus, and also the most southerly in range, the other species being inhabitants of Mexico, and the Atlantic States of N. America. It approaches, in shape of thorax and pubescence, nearest to *hirsutipennis* (Chevr.)* a much smaller and slenderer insect.

Ancylocera rugicollis, Fabr. Syst. El. II. 317.—The elytra in the Chontales specimens seem relatively a little

* This species has never been described:—*Stenosphenus hirsutipennis*, (Chevrolat, MSS.) n. sp.—Anguste ellipticus, niger, cano-pubescentibus, capite et thorace castaneo-rufis, nitidis, nudis, illo grosse scabroso, hoc sparsissime punctulato, basi constricto, deinde subito rotundato, dilatato, apicem versus attenuato; elytris recte truncatis, angulo exteriori spinoso, interiori denticulato, supra vittis quatuor cano-pubescentibus, interstitiis nudis, paulo elevatis; corpore subtus lateribus grosse punctato; antennis nigris cano-pilosis.

Long. 5½ lin.

Mexico.

Add:—*Stenosphenus trispinosus*, n. sp.—*St. cribripenni* (Thoms.) proxime affinis, differt thorace sparsim tenuiter punctulato, elytrisq. dorso striatopunctatis, apice utrinque trispinosus. Niger, femoribus rufis; thorace angusto, elongato, apicem versus angustato, postice parallelo, supra sparsissime punctulato; elytris apice utrinque trispinosus, supra prope suturam carina lata elevata, dorso striato-punctatis, lateraliter confuse punctatis.

Long. 6½ lin.

Mexico. Received from Paris as *St. striatopunctatis* (MSS.). The name here adopted expresses the remarkable peculiarity of the three-spined apex.

Stenosphenus rufipes, n. sp.—Brevior, niger, antennis et pedibus rufis; capite grosse sparsim punctato; antennis articulo primo grosse punctato, 3-11 cano-tomentosis; thorace elongato, a basi ad apicem angustato, angulis posticis prominulis, supra plagiatis punctulato; elytris (cum abdomine) brevibus, apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulo exteriori producto, acuto, interiori leviter spinoso, supra passim punctulatis, fulvo-pilosis; femoribus grosse punctatis.

Long. 6 lin. ♀.

Tehuantepec, Pacific side (A. Boucard).

Stenosphenus suturalis, n. sp.—Niger, elytris coccineis, sutura late nigra; thorace breviori, ut in *St. amabili*, sed antice magis angustato, basi constricto, deinde dilatato-rotundato, supra sparsissime punctato; elytris apice recte truncatis, angulis spinosis, supra punctulatis et leviter fulvo-setosis; femoribus et pectore punctulatis.

Long. 5½ lin.

Mexico (A. Boucard).

shorter than in others from Texas, with which I have compared them. The species has therefore a wide range from S. Carolina to Nicaragua.

Stenygra histrio, Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1834, p. 97.—A well-known Mexican insect.

Cœlarthron quadrinotatum, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 385.—Mr. Belt has sent a good series of this distinct species; the specimens do not offer any noteworthy difference.

Evander nobilis, n. sp.—*E. Nietii* (Guér.) similis, differt inter alia elytris basi haud maculatis; capite ochraceo, vertice nigro, grosse scabroso-punctato; thorace ochraceo, dorso vittis tribus angustis, nigris, mediana antice abbreviata; supra omnino scabroso-punctato, antice lato, quadrato, pone spinam sinuato-angustato; scutello triangulari-elongato, ochraceo, vitta lata nigra; elytris ante apicem paulo rotundato-dilatatis, margine apicali ciliato; supra 4-costatis, costa Ima brevi, reliquis apice abbreviatis, 4ta flexuosa, interstitiis crebre punctulatis, ochraceis, triente apicali violaceo-nigris; corpore subtus sericeo-nigro, prosterno et mesosterno medio ochraceis, inter coxas valde elevatis; pedibus nigris, femoribus anticis annulo fulvo; antennis nigris, articulis apice dilatatis, ultimo appendice angusto acuto.

Long. 10-12 lin. ♂ ♀.

Chontales. The scutellum is rather broader at the base than in *E. xanthomelas*. The antennæ are similarly formed, except the narrow sharp appendix to the terminal joint, which is similar in both sexes.

Pteroplatus sellatus, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 82, pl. 3, f. 3.—Also found in Mexico.

Crioprosopus rutilans, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 384.—Mr. Belt has taken several examples of this splendid species, the elytra of which have an indescribable polish, and are furnished, before the apex, with a sharp dentiform projection on each side.

Genus METALEPTUS, nov. gen.

Gen. *Purpuricenus* proxime affinis, differt tarsis posticis elongatis tenuibus, antennisque maris tenuioribus. Tu-

beres antennifera haud elevata, apice nec acuminata. Antennæ ♂ corpore duplo longiores, tenues, apicem versus tenuissimæ, articulo 11mo precedenti duplo longiori, appendiculato; ♀ corpore haud longiores. Thorax transversus, rhomboideus. Scutellum late triangulare. Pedes elongati, tarsi postici articulo basali reliquis longitudine æqualibus. Mesosternum obliquum, aliquando leviter tumidum.

This distinct group, having the facies and colouration of *Purpuricenus*, was indicated by Lacordaire (Genera Col. vol. ix. p. 178, note) and seems confined to the northern part of Tropical America.

Metaleptus marginellus, n. sp.—Niger, opacus, brevissime sericeo-pubescent, marginibus elytrorum sanguineis, margine suturali (basi excepto) angustissime, basali et laterali latioribus; thorace lateribus medio angulatim dilatatis nec spinosis, supra crebre punctulato; elytris creberrime sub-rugulose punctulatis, opacis, apice subtruncatis; corpore subtus dense cano-pubescente.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Chontales. Also found in Mexico, The sexes are not differently coloured. In one example from Chontales the bright red margin is wider than usual, at the base especially being of great width.

Metaleptus coccinatus, n. sp.—Niger, opacus, subtus dense cano-pubescent, elytris læte coccineis; thorace crebre punctulato, lateribus medio fortiter acute tuberculato; scutello nigro, medio rufo; elytris apice singulatim rotundatis, supra discrete haud dense punctulatis; antennis (♀) corpore multo brevioribus.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

One example only of this very distinct and handsome species, in Mr. Belt's collection.*

Eriphus prolixus, n. sp.—Maxime elongatus, cylindricus, flavo-testaceus, capite antennis pedibusque nigris, elytris

* Add:—*Metaleptus binoculus*, n. sp.—Niger, opacus, subtus dense cano-pubescent, elytris coccineis, utrinque pone medium macula discoidali, oblongo-ovata, nigra; thorace crebre punctato, linea dorsali lævi; scutello nigro; elytris apice obtuse rotundatis, angulis exterioribus breviter dentatis, supra subsparsum punctulatis; antennis (♀) corpore paulo brevioribus.

Mexico.

fusco-nigris, macula magna communi pone scutellum (postice ad suturam incisa), alteraque minori sub humero, fulvo-testaceis; thorace lateribus medio breviter tuberculato, supra convexo, inæquali, impunctato, cum elytris sparse nigro-setosis; scutello nigro; elytris breviter oblique truncatis, supra punctulatis: pedibus posticis valde elongatis, femoribus apice haud armatis.

Long. 8 lin.

One example, ticketed as taken at "Esquipula."

Genus PLEUROMENUS, nov. gen.

Sub-fam. *Stenaspidinæ* pertinet; Gen. *Entomosternæ* quodammodo similis, sed tarsi posticis brevibus, latis, sternisque inter coxas valde elevatis. Caput et palpi *Purpuriceni*. Antennæ ♂ corpore plusquam duplo longiores, ♀ breviores, robustæ, subserratæ. Thorax rhomboideus, lateribus medio obtuse tuberosus, margine postico bisinuato. Scutellum valde elongatum, angustum. Elytra parallela, depressa, apice haud declivia, supra utrinque fortiter quadricostata. Femora linearia, robusta; tarsi postici articulo primo 2^{do} et 3^{io} conjunctis breviori. Mesosternum inter coxas valde elevatum, antice verticale, postice processu metasternali continuatum, sutura separatum.

The characters of this genus offer a combination of those of *Stenaspis* and *Entomosterna*, having the long scutellum and short posterior tarsi of the former, and the general style of coloration and ribbed elytra of the latter. In one of the species, the metasternum advances far between the middle coxæ, reducing the mesosternum to a small vertical piece; in the other, it advances no further than is seen in the genus *Sphenothecus*.

Pleuromenus baccifer, n. sp.—Parallelopipedus, chalybeo-niger; capite velutino, tuberculis antenniferis acuminatis, approximatis; thorace utrinque tuberculis quinque lateralibus læte coccineis, nitidis, dorso nigro-velutino, medio tuberculo unico valde elevato; scutello valde elongato, lateribus rectis, nigro-velutino, medio sulcato; elytris apice conjunctim late rotundatis, supra depressis, nigro-tomentosis, utrinque costis quatuor subnitidis; corpore subtus et pedibus chalybeis: prosterno ultra coxas producto et elevato; mesosterno brevissimo, antice verticali; metasterno convexo, medio antice producto.

Long. 6-7½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Several examples, chiefly ♀, taken by Mr. Belt.

Pleuromenus semicostatus, n. sp.—Parallelopipedus, niger nitidus; capite grosse punctato, tuberibus antenniferis vix elevatis nec acuminatis; thorace rhomboideo, supra sparsim punctato, utrinque plaga magna laterali intus curvata sanguinea, tubere magno elongato obliquo tegenti; scutello valde elongato, lævi lateribus incurvatis; elytris apice late angulatim rotundatis extus breviter dentatis, supra prope basin glabris et sparsim punctatis, deinde nigro-tomentosis opacis costis quatuor lævibus, utrinque flavo bifasciatus, prima ante secunda longe post medium, fasciis glabris; prosterno inter coxas convexo; mesosterno valde elevato antice verticali.

Long. 8 lin. ♂.

This handsome species was sent to me by Mr. T. Reakirt of Philadelphia, as coming from Nicaragua. Although differing from *P. baccifer* in several points of structure, the many important features of resemblance evidently show a generic relationship.

Trachyderes elegans, Dupont, Mag. Zool. pl. 154, f. 1.—Chontales specimens are darker in colour than those of Mexico, and the yellow rings of the antennæ are often absent from the fourth and fifth joints.

Trachyderes interruptus, Dupont, Mag. Zool. pl. 158, f. 2.—Found also in New Granada.

Megaderus latifasciatus, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870. p. 438.—Chontales.

Section. C.

Antennæ inserted close to the base of the mandibles. Eyes coarsely faceted.

Distenia Pilatei, Chevrolat, Rev. & Mag. Zool. 1857, No. 3, pl. 6, f. 2.—Originally found at Teapa and Cordova, Mexico. Mr. Belt has taken many examples in Chontales. The *D. fimbriata* described by Lacordaire (Genera, ix. p. 228, note) from an unknown locality, must closely resemble this fine species.

Distenia geniculata, n. sp.—*D. undatæ* affinis, fusconigra nitida, sparsim pubescens haud tomentosa sicut *D. undata*, antennis et pedibus rufis, geniculis (haud armatis) nigris; palpis nigris articulo terminali obtuse acuminato;

thorace dorso tricalloso interstitiis scabrosis; elytris apice utrinque bispinosis, dimidio basali crebre grosse lineatim punctatis, dimidio apicali lævi, utrinque fasciis indistinctis flexuosis duabus cano-tomentosis, una apud medium altera longe post medium.

Long. 8-10 lin. ♀.

Two examples sent by Mr. Belt.

Distenia chryso stigma, n. sp.—Parva, nigra nitida, sparsim griseo pubescens: thorace medio dorsi plaga tomentosa aurea, ibique plano, disco lateraliter nitido sparsim scabroso; elytris angustis, apice breviter bispinosis, dorso (apice excepto) grosse lineatim punctato, utrinque vittas duabus argenteo-tomentosis, una suturali per apicem continuata, altera discoidali apice abbreviata; antennis nigris, pedibus nigris nitidis, femoribus (versus apicem exceptis) et tibiis (basi et apice exceptis) testaceo-flavis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Distenia fastuosa, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Oct. 1871, p. 274.—Distinguished from *D. rufipes* (which has a similar bright green colour, and red legs) by the coarse lineate-punctate base, and smooth apex, of the elytra; *D. rufipes* being more uniformly punctulate.

Distenia rufipes, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1870, p. 440.—Found also at Sta Mariha, New Granada; the Chontales specimens are much larger than the one I have from the former locality, and may prove distinct.

Cometes pulcherrimus, n. sp.—*C. hirticorni* paulo angustior, læte viridi-cyaneus nitidus, elytris sutura et lateribus purpureis, fasciis duabus aurantiacis, prima basali ad sutura postice late interrupta, altera post medium integra, apice acute conjunctim rotundatis, supra omnino (basi sublineatim) crebre punctatis; antennis, basi excepto, nigris.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 lin.

A few examples only of this exquisite species were taken by Mr. Belt.

Fam. LAMIIDÆ.

Ptychodes trilineatus, Lin. Mant. 532.—Chontales specimens do not differ from those of Mexico and Venezuela.

Ptychodes cretatus.—Fuscus, tomento fusco-griseo vestitus; fronte inter antennas ut in *Pt. trilineato* angulatum concava; elytris apice juxta suturam oblique truncatis et procul a sutura oblique unispinosis, supra albo-irroratis, macula majori medio-basali, plagisque tribus magnis lateralibus, cretaceo-albis; capite et thorace vitta lata laterali cretacea; metasterno et segmentis ventralibus utrinque albo-unimaculatis; mesosterno breviter tuberculato.

Long. 1 in.-1 in. 2 lin. ♂ ♀.

Several examples of this very distinct species have been sent home by Mr. Belt.

Ptychodes Lecontei, Thomson, Rev. & Mag. Zool. 1856, p. 477, pl. 24, f. 1.—Apparently a common insect in Chontales. Originally described from Costa Rica.*

Tæniotes scalaris, Fab. Ent. Syst. I. 2, p. 257; (*T. suturalis*, Thoms. Archiv. Ent. I. 172).—The Fabrician description accords with the Mexican and Central American form of this insect, which Thomson has redescribed as *T. suturalis*. The only difference from the South American local form, is in the amount of spotting on the elytra; *T. scalaris* having the fewest spots, as indicated in the Fabrician diagnosis, "Elytra fusca, puncto medio suturaque dentata albis."

Tæniotes præclarus, n. sp.—*T. inquinato* similis; differt colore nigro nec metallico, capite thorace et pectore lateraliter late flavo-vittatis, elytris apice nullo modo armatis. *T. inquinato* paulo robustior et minus elongatus, niger, pube griseo-fusca tenuiter vestitus, linea angusta

* Add:—*Ptychodes niveisparsis*, n. sp.—Niger nitidus, elytris omnino albo irroratis, apice prope suturam breviter sinuato-truncatis, angulo suturali spinoso, exteriori dentato; capite et thorace dorso lineis duabus approximatis albis; genis transversim albo-lineatis, et corpore toto ab oculis usque ad anum late albo-vittata; mesosterno tuberculo magno, antice producto.

Long. 11 lin.

Panamà.

flava a vertice usque ad apicem suturæ elytrorum extensa, in elytris dentata, his quoque flavo bifasciatis fasciis macularibus interruptis, una ante altera longe post medium, lateribus flavo conspersis et puncto flavo discoidali prope basin; capite et thorace dorso scabrosis, elytris basi tantum granulosis deinde punctulata apicem versus lævis-simis; subtus capite thorace et mesosterno lateribus flavo late vittatis; metasterno et ventre flavo-maculatis.

Long. 1 in. 2 lin.-1 in. 5 lin. ♂ ♀.

One example (♀) in Mr. Belt's collection, and one ♂ in my own, from Mr. Chesterton's collection, N. Granada.

Tæniotes Luciani, Thoms. Classif. Ceramb. p. 101; (*T. Buquetii*, Thoms. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1856, p. 329, pl. 8, f. 1).—Apparently common in Chontales.*

Deliathis nivea, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 388.—Mr. Belt has now sent the ♂ of this beautiful species. It does not differ, except in its more slender form, and slightly longer antennæ, from the ♀ described *loc. cit.*

Hammoderus spinipennis, Thoms. Classif. Ceramb. p. 100 (1860); (*T. thoracicus*, White, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1858, p. 266 ?).—Many examples from Chontales.

Hammoderus inermis, Thomson, Arch. Ent. I. 173 (1857) Classif. Ceramb. p. 99; (*Tæniotes albiplagiatus*,

* The following are also new:—

Tæniotes Buckleyi, n. sp.—Quoad colores medium tenet inter *T. Orbignyi* et *T. Luciani*. Niger pube sericea tenui purpureo-fusca vestitus; linea angusta flava a fronte usque ad scutellum ducta, elytris maculis parvissimis flavis sparsis quarum quatuor paulo majoribus ut in *T. Luciani* sitis; linea transversa flava sub oculos, vittaque paulo latiori laterali paulo interrupta ab oculis usque ad anum extensa.

Long. 1 in. 2 lin.

Gualaquiza, Equador (Buckley). Some of the yellow dots of the elytra are arranged in an oblique line near the apex, similarly to the larger spots of *T. Orbignyi*.

Tæniotes nævius, n. sp.—*T. farinoso* affinis, angustior magis elongatus elytris pauciter maculatis et in ♂ sutura ad apicem recta spinosa. Niger pube tenui grisea vestitus; capite vertice linea pallide flava, lateribus lineis tantum duabus una supra altera infra oculus; thorace lineis angustis tribus ut in *T. farinoso*; elytris ♂ apice ad suturam haud dehiscentibus ibique longe dentatis vel spinosis, ♀ paulo hiantibus et breviter spinosis, supra maculis parvis flavis pauciter conspersis quarum 4 vel 5 disci paulo majoribus; subtus pectore et ventre lateraliter flavo maculatis; antennis ♂ ris quam in *T. farinoso* multo minus elongatis.

Long. 8-12 lin. ♂ ♀.

Gualaquiza, Equador (Buckley).

White, Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1858, p. 266).—One example, found at *S. Gertrudes*, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Hammoderus elatus, n. sp.—*H. spinipenni* major, robustior, magis elongatus; elytris eodem modo apice spinosis sed maculis vel plagis utrinque quatuor cretaceis subæqualibus (prima medio basi, 2nda laterali ante medium, 3a discoidali longe post medium, 4a paulo ante apicem) disco et margine maculis parvis nonnullis, quarum una majori sub humero. Fuscus, pube dense ochreo-fusco vestitus, oculis infra flavo-marginatis: thorace tuberculis pube densa obtectis, antice sulco flexuoso, postice sulcis rectis notato, utrinque ante spinam macula alba; elytris basi granulatis, ultra medium sublævibus; metasterno, ventrisque segmentis (sæpe) utrinque macula parva cretacea.

Long. 1 in. 1 lin.—1 in. 4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples.

Hammoderus rubefactus, n. sp.—Fuscus, fusco-ochraceo tomentosus, elytris apice utrinque fortiter spinosis, supra maculis parvis et plagis majoribus difformibus quinque rufo-ochraceis ornatis, prima basali, 2-4 discoidalibus, 5ta majori apicali; corpore subtus haud distincte maculato.

Long. 1 in. 5 lin. ♀.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Tapeina transversifrons, Thomson, Archiv. Entom. I. 44.—Also found in Mexico.

Tautoclines griseicauda; n. sp.—Subcylindrica, ante apicem leviter rotundato-dilatata, fusca, pube ochreo-fusca vestita; thorace supra grossissime subconfluentem punctato; elytris grosse lineatim punctatis, apice acute singulatim rotundatis, maculaque magna apicali grisea ochraceo et fusco variegata.

Long. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Two examples.

Adetus costicollis, n. sp.—Elongatus, cylindricus, fusco-niger, pube fusca (in capite thorace et pedibus rufo-fusca) vestitus; capite grosse discrete punctato: thorace antice angustato, dorso inæquali, costis indistinctis longitudinalibus, grossissime confluentem punctato;

elytris lateribus inæqualibus, apice rotundatis, dorso lineatim modice, lateribus grosse flexuose irregulariter, rugoso-punctatis: apice macula pallide rufo-fusca antice linea curvata albescenti marginata, mesosterno inter coxas convexo canaliculato.

Long. 6 lin.

Two examples; Chontales.

Adetus validus; (*Parmenonta valida*, Thoms. Physis. II. p. 158).—Also Mexico.

Esthlogena porosa, n. sp.—*E. comatæ* similis, differt, inter alia, corpore supra toto punctis magnis vel foveolis consperso. Elongata, pilosa, supra pube ochreo-fusca vestita, infra cum pedibus et antennis nigra, cano-tomentosa, his articulis 3-11 basi albis; thorace dorso haud tuberculato; elytris apice recte obtuse truncatis.

Long. 6-7 lin.

Several examples.

Estola perforata, n. sp.—*Esthlogene porosæ* similis, sed brevior et unguiculis ut in Gen. *Estola* divaricatis. Fusca, tomento ochreo-fusco vestita, fronte, thorace et elytris punctis magnis conspersis, in elytris lineatim ordinatis, his apice rotundatis; thorace dorso haud tuberculato; antennis nigris, articulis 4-11 basi griseis; corpore subtu pedibusque dense cano-tomentosis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Also found in Venezuela.

Estola ignobilis, n. sp.—*E. lineolatæ* proxime affinis, differt thorace basi haud lineolata; forma corporis eadem, thorace grosse haud dense punctato, dorso subtuberculato; elytris apice obtusissime breviter truncatis, supra punctato-striatis, ochraceo-fusco pubescentibus, minus quam in *E. lineolata* nigro et griseo variegatis; antennis et pedibus rufo-piceis, griseo-variegatis, articulis 4-11 basi griseis, 8vo griseo apice fusco sed minus claro quam in *E. lineolata*; ab *E. varicornis* differt thorace haud dense punctato.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Two examples.

Desmiphora Mexicana, Thomson, Classif. des Ceramb. p. 75.—Found also in Mexico.

Desmiphora cirrosa, Erichson, Consp. Col. Peruana, p. 147.—Also found in Eastern Peru, and throughout the Amazons region.

Epectasis attenuata, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1866, April.—A widely-distributed species. I have compared specimens from Rio Janeiro, the Amazons, and Chontales, and find no material difference. Fresh examples show a narrow grayish line down the suture.

Ærenea impetiginosa, Thoms. Physis. II. p. 95.—Also found in New Granada.

Jamesia papulenta, Thoms. Physis, II. p. 43.—Also found in New Granada.

Jamesia multivittata, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 388.—Mr. Belt has sent home several examples of this well-marked species.*

Tybalmia cæca, n. sp.—*T. pupillata* magis elongata; elytris quarta parte basali dense tuberculata, macula nigra discoidali haud pupillata, angulata, difformi.

Long. 13 lin. ♂.

One example. †

Hypsioma picticornis, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Sept. 1865.—Also found in the Amazons region.

Ischiocentra heraldica, n. sp.—Oblonga, robusta, lata, tomento ochreo-fusca vestita, griseo obscure varia, elytris medio fascia lata obliqua carneo-ochracea; capite cornibus frontalibus brevibus crassis, vertice ochreo-quadri-vittato; thorace tuberculo laterali distincto acuto; elytris passim modice punctatis, humeris curvatis paululum

* *Hypsioma gemmata*, Blanch., Voy. de D'Orb. Ins. pl. 22, f. 7, is a species of this genus, very closely allied to *J. globifera*, F.

† Add:—*Tybalmia tetrops*, n. sp.—*T. pupillata* magis elongata, elytris utrinque maculis duabus discoidalibus transversim positis, antice vage cinereo-marginatis. Elongato-oblonga, modice convexa, ochreo-fusca; vertice vittis quatuor nigro-fuscis: elytris oblongis, postice paulo angustatis, supra triente basali dense haud profunde punctatis, granulis perpauca commixis.

Long. 13 lin. ♀.

Pebas, Upper Amazons (Hauxwell.) near *T. mydas*, Lucas, Voy. de Castelnau, Ins. pl. 13, f. 2.

falcatis, apice nigro-tuberculatis, antennis articulo basali distincte clavato, 3io flexuoso; coxis anticis ♂ris obtuse dentatis.

Long. 9 lin. ♂ ♀.

A distinctly marked species, near *I. liturata*.

Oncideres callidryas, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Sept. 1865.—Also found in the Amazons region.

Oncideres fulvostillata, n. sp.—Elongata, valde convexa, robusta, tomento griseo-fusca vestita; elytris prope basin subgibbosis, tuberculis paucis rotundatis nigro-nitidis, deinde nigro-punctatis, pallidioribus, et maculis tomentososis rotundis aurantiacis conspersis; thorace brevi, elytris dimidio angustiori, tuberculo laterali robusto nigro, dorso maculis quinque nigris transversim ordinatis; antennis (♀) corpore longioribus griseis, articulis 1mo et 3io apice nitidis, 4-11 apice late fuscis.

Long. 14 lin.; lat. humer. 5¼ lin. ♀.

A fine species, allied to *O. saga*, Dalm.

Oncideres albomarginata, Thomson, Physis. II. p. 80.—Also found at Cayenne, and in Venezuela.

Eudasmus posticalis, Guérin, Icon. Regne An. p. 248.—Originally described from the interior of Brazil. Found also on the Upper Amazons.

Cylicasta terminata (*Trestonia id.* Buquet, Arc. Nat. p. 47, pl. 5, f. 3; *Trestonia coarctata*, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Novem. 1865).—Also found at Cayenne, and in the Amazons region.

Amphicnœia brevivittis, n. sp.—*A. lineatæ* proxime affinis; differt colore nigro, vittaque latâ laterali, ab oculo usque ad dimidium elytrorum extensa, ochracea; thorace linea dorsali nulla.

Long. 2¼ lin.

The elytra have no markings beyond the short lateral vitta.

Hippopsis lineolata, Serville, Encycl. Meth. X. p. 336.—I do not detect any difference between Chontales specimens, and others from Rio de Janeiro.

Chalastinus rubrocinctus, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 385.—Mr. Belt has sent home a large series of this superb species.

Anisocerus palliatus, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 407; (*A. personatus*, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, 385).

Gymnocerus Beltii.—Ovatus, convexus, robustus, niger nitidus, supra maculis parvis albo-tomentosis irroratus, elytris maculis paulo majoribus, rotundatis, utrinque circiter 15, in fasciis tribus ordinatis; capite inter antennis fere ut in Gen. *Chalustino* angustato, concavo; thorace lato, transverso, tuberculo laterali valido, supra sparsim grosse punctato, dorso subtiliter transversim strigoso; elytris prope basin grosse subcrebre granulosis, deinde punctato-rugosis; corpore subtus pedibusque cinereo-irroratis.

Antennis ♂ ris corpore duplo longioribus, 11 articulatis, articulo 11mo precedenti multo longiori; 1mo maxime clavato, 3to et 4to æqualibus, apice subito inflatis sed haud penicillatis.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. lat. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Polyrhaphis Fabricii, Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 542.—One example only; larger and apparently more richly coloured than the type described by Thomson. Described originally from Cayenne.

Polyrhaphis Paraensis, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. May, 1862.—Originally described from Pará; found also in Venezuela (Caraccas). It has the general form of *P. papulosa* (Oliv.) but is distinguished at once by the absence of the dense clothing of long hairs which distinguishes *papulosa*, and the long spiniform tubercles of the elytra. From *P. Jansoni* (Pascoe) it is distinguished almost solely by colour, being of an ashy tint above, with blackish-brown clouds on the elytra, and without the lineated appearance of the posterior part, which characterizes the ochreous-tawny clothing of *P. Jansoni*.

Oreodera glauca, Lin. Syst. Nat. II. 626.—A widely distributed insect. Common on the Amazons and in Guiana. Mr. Belt has sent many specimens from Chontales.

Oreodera canotogata, n. sp.—Elongata-ovata, parum convexa, fusca, subtus cinereo pubescens, supra elytris griseo-albis, fascia basali (prope suturam latiori ibique

obtuse multidentata) macula laterali magna prope apicem intus emarginata, puncto marginali ante medium, alteraque discoidali, fuscis, antennis rufo-fuscis, articulis basi griseis; thorace disco obtuse bituberculato et marginibus grosse pauciter punctato: elytris basi simpliciter sparsim punctatis, humeris curvatis, apice breviter oblique et obtuse truncatis; tibiis apice et tarsis nigris.

Long. 6-7½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples, all conformable to the above description. Allied to *O. cinerea* (Serv.) but shorter and broader, and the brown lateral spot lying much beyond the middle.

Oreodera verrucosa, n. sp.—*O. glaucae* magnitudine æqualis, magis convexa, elytris ad humeros angustioribus, lateribus haud rectis, &c. Flavescenti-grisea, sericea, elytris utrinque maculis tribus lateralibus fusco-sericeis, 1ma ante medium magna rotundata, 2nda pone medium versus suturam subfasciatim oblique prolongata et undulata, 3ia parva subapicali, omnibus margine fusca connexis; thorace disco antico tuberculis duobus maxime elevatis; elytris prope basin tuberculis paucis angustis elevatis nigris; deinde sparsim punctulatis, apice paulo oblique sinuatim truncatis, utrinque bispinosis.

Long. 10 lin. ♀.

In Mr. Belt's collection.

Oreodera granulifera, n. sp.—Elongato-ovata, parum convexa, fusca, griseo-pubescentis, elytris triente basali granulatis nigris nitidis et punctis conspersis, griseo-albis, macula parva utrinque medio baseos, alteris duabus deformibus lateralibus, una paulo ante, altera longe post medium, punctoque prope suturam post medium, fuscis, apice oblique truncatis, angulo exteriori producto; thorace dorso antico bituberculato, sparsim punctato; antennis articulis 3-11 rufo-fuscis, basi pallidioribus.

Long. 6½ lin. ♂.

Mr. Belt's collection.

Oreodera C-album, n. sp.—Brevior, oblongo-ovata, modice convexa, ochraceo-fusca nigro-varia, elytris utrinque pone medium litura magna C-formi alba; thorace dorso 5-tuberculato, punctato: elytris apice subrecte truncatis, angulo exteriori leviter producto, supra prope basin utrinque

que penicillato-cristatis, sparsim grosse punctatis, versus apicem nigro fulgurato-lineatis, litura C-formi cretacea dorsa, ad suturam spectanti, maculaque anteriori cretacea suturali; antennis fuscis, articulis 4-11 basi griseis; pedibus griseo et fusco variegatis, femoribus maxime clavatis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

In Mr. Belt's collection.

Oreodera costaricensis, Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 542.
—Apparently abundant in Chontales. Also Costa Rica.

Oreodera inscripta, n. sp.—Breviter oblonga, sericeo-fusca, elytris pone basin penicillato-cristatis, prope apicem lineis nonnullis valde angulatis griseis, nigro-fusco marginatis, et vittulis nigro-fuscis connexis; capite ochreo-fusco, vertice pone oculos maculis duabus transversis nigro-fuscis; thorace dorso antico bituberculato, sparsim grosse punctato; elytris apice oblique truncatis, angulo exteriori dentiformi-producto, supra grosse sparsim punctatis, basi nullomodo granulatis; pedibus griseo et fusco variegatis.

Long. 4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples. In the markings of the elytra, it much resembles *O. undulata*. Closely-allied, according to the description, to *O. corticina*, Thoms., of Mexico, which, however, is larger (5 lin.).

Genus OLENOSUS, nov. gen.

Sub-fam. *Acanthoderince*. Corpus elongato-oblongum. Caput antice breve, genis infra haud dilatatis; tuberes antenniferæ fortiter oblique elevatae. Thorax transversus. lateribus medio dilatatis et unituberculatis. Elytra elongata, parallela, juxta apicem rotundata, apice ipso breviter vix truncata. Antennæ (♂) corpore triplo longiores setaceæ; articulo primo elongato-pyriformi, 3-11 subæqualibus haud ciliatis. Pedes elongati: femora subito clavata, tibiæ anticæ (♂) intus denticulatae et apice dilatatae: tarsi, tibiæ dimidio haud longiores, articulo primo cæteris longioribus, unguiculari brevi.

Closely allied to *Alphus* and *Æthomerus*, differing from both in the shape of the basal joint of the antennæ, which is more elongated, and forms a moderately abrupt elongate-oval club.

Olenosus serrimanus, n. sp.—Elongatus, fusco-cinereo-tomentosus; thorace tuberibus dorsalibus obtusis quatuor: elytris carinis obtusis obliquis duabus, tuberculis tribus prope basin punctisque asperatis fuscis sparsis, fascia oblique nigro-fusca longe post medium; antennis et pedibus cinereis, fusco-annulatis.

Lon. 7-9 lin. ♂.

Several examples. Found also in Mexico, and known in some collections under the MS. name of *Alphus serrimanus*.

Æthomerus antennator, Fabr. Syst. Eleuth. II. p. 288.—In Mr. Belt's collection.

Myoxinus pictus, Erichson, Consp. Ins. Peru, p. 144.—Also found in Peru and on the Amazons.

Alphus cavifrons, n. sp.—Elongato-oblongus, convexus, pallide-fuscus; tuberibus antenniferis fortiter elevatis; thorace passim punctato, canescente, dorso fusco, tuberculis duobus nigris fortiter elevatis; elytris apice breviter truncatis, supra carina centro-basali elevata et 5-tuberculata, carina flexuosa abbreviata et lateribus prope humeros aspere tuberculatis, cæteris sublineatim granulato-punctatis, canis, plaga scutellare, altera laterale, et fascia recta ante-apicali, fuscis; antennis haud ciliatis, canis, articulis medio fuscis apice nigris; pedibus elongatis, canis, tibiis nigro biannulatis, tarsis articulis 2-3, et 4to apice, piceo-fuscis.

Long. 7-7½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples. In the elevated antenniferous tubers and sculpture, the species resembles the genus *Myoxinus*; but the longer and more gradually clavate scape of antennæ, and simple mesosternum, bring it within the definition of Gen. *Alphus*.

Alphus centrolineatus, Bates, Ann. N. H. Feb. 1862.—Found also in Venezuela, and in the Amazons region. It would belong to *Pycnomorphus*, Thoms., but I hold this to be a wholly untenable genus.

Steirastoma histrionica, White, Cat. Long. Brit. Mus. p. 354.—Also found in Mexico and Honduras.

Steirastoma senex, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. p. 353.—Also Mexico.

Steirastoma albiceps, n. sp.—*S. senex* similis, elytris apice magis angustatis, nec truncatis; singulatim in spina valida terminatis; capite cano, genis nigris; elytris ochreo-fuscis, lateribus vitta trilobata fusco-nigra, loba Ima longe ante, 2ndo pone medium, 3ia multo minori prope apicem; antennis (♂) articulo 3io vix curvato intus nec denticulato.

Long. 9 lin. ♂.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection. Very closely allied to *St. senex* and *melanogenys*, both of which have truncated elytra, and denticulated third antennal joint. In the shape of the apex of elytra it agrees with *St. cænosa*, but differs widely in colours, in the three-lobed black lateral stripe, &c.

Acanthoderes inquinatus, n. sp.—Robustus, postice recte attenuatus, ochreo-fuscus, griseo et nigro parum variegatus, elytris plaga vaga obliqua a humeris usque ad medium disci extensa, maculaque triangulari communi infra scutellum, griseo-albis, pone medium fascia abbreviata valde flexuosa nigra; antennis (♂) corpore triente longioribus simplicibus, articulo 3io sequenti quarta parte longiori, 10mo quam 9o et 11mo multo breviori, barbato; thorace dorso tuberculis duobus grossis conicis, et carina dorsali fortiter elevata; elytris sub-brevibus, trigonis, apice breviter sinuato-truncatis, angulo exteriori longe spinoso, dorso carina centro-basali elongata, paulo curvata, et plurituberculata; antennis et pedibus griseo et nigro-fusco variegatis; mesosterno bituberculato, antice verticali.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -9 lin. ♂ ♀.

♀. Elytris minus trigonis, apice latius sinuato-truncatis.

Many examples.

Acanthoderes circumflexus, Duval, in De la Sagra's Hist. de Cuba, Insectes p. 270.—This is a widely distributed species; common in Cuba, Venezuela, New Granada, Guatemala, and Mexico. Some of the examples from Chontales are very large. However much the species may vary in size or markings, the short and broad undulated white fascia is always visible a little below the shoulder of each elytron, and extending to the disc. The two apical joints of antennæ are formed as in *A. inquinatus*.

Long. 4-7½ lin.

Acanthoderes rubripes, n. sp.—*A. Daviesii* et *A. Swederi* proxime affinis, differt colore fusco-rufo et antennis articulis 3io et 4to apice dilatatis. Breviter ovatus, fusco-rufus, subnudus, capite infra oculos utrinque maculis duabus, verticeque quatuor (sæpe obsoletis) ochreo-flavis: thorace dorso bituberoso, inter tuberes bisulcato, sulcis et marginibus anticis et posticis grosse punctatis, lateribus ante et post tuberculum et disco ochreo-maculatis; elytris trigonis, apice late truncatis, angulo exteriori paulo producto, supra lævibus, prope basin pauciter aspere punctulatis, maculis ochreis utrinque circiter 14 (medio disci duabus minutis); antennis articulis 1-2 rubris, 3-9 testaceis apice nigris, 3-4 apice dilatatis; pedibus rubris, femoribus basi et apice nigris, tarsis fulvis; corpore subtus nigro-fusco, metasterno utrinque flavo-trimaculato; abdominis segmentis utrinque biserialim flavo-maculatis, segmento basali medio bimaculato, apicali rufo.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7 lin. ♂ ♀.

A small number of examples.

Acanthoderes lævicollis, n. sp.—*A. rubripedi* simillimus, differt colore rufo, thorace lævi, convexo, nitido, absque tuberibus et sulcis dorsalibus, elytrisque maculis majoribus utrinque 9 (medio disci macula unica); vertice et thoracis disco immaculatis; corpore subtus pedibus et antennis simillimis, metasterno medio rufo excepto.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7 lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples exactly similar. The co-existence in the same locality of two species so nearly identical as the preceding, is very remarkable; and had it not been for the striking structural difference of their thorax, and their constancy, I should have concluded them to be varieties. It may be added, that they are numbered as distinct in Mr. Belt's collection. *Acanthoderes Swederi* presents a chestnut-red variety, but this species is very distinct in its undilated third and fourth antennal joints.

Discopus quadriscopulatus, Thoms. Physis. II. 146.—Also found in Guatemala. In the proportion of the antennal joints, form of anterior tibiæ, and facies, this species differs greatly from *Discopus spectabilis*, the type of the genus, and demonstrates the impossibility in this group, of forming genera on peculiarities in the antennæ.

Lagocheirus araneiformis, Lin. Syst. Nat. II. p. 625.—Several examples from Chontales, differing very slightly from the type form from Guiana and the Amazons region.

Lagocheirus cristulatus, n. sp.—*L. araneiformi* convexior, paulo minus elongatus postice magis angustatus, elytris basi haud transversim fusco-notatis, antennis griseo-annulatis. Pallide fuscus, thorace dorso 5-tuberculato, 2 anticis obtusis, 3 posterioribus fortiter elevatis, conicis; elytris apice juxta suturam breviter oblique et obtuse truncatis, medio baseos gibbosis, carina centro-basali antice dente forti erecto armato, deinde fasciculato-cristato, disco post medium obtuse 5 carinatis, carinis nigro-fasciculatis, punctatis, macula semicirculari laterali fusca apud medium antice in vittam marginali continuata, fasciaque lata valde flexuosa post medium, ochreo-grisea; antennis (♂) quam in *L. araneiformi* multo brevioribus, fuscis, articulis 3-6 griseo-biannulatis; tarsis omnino nigris.

Long. 9 lin. ♂.

Quite distinct from all the varieties of *L. araneiformis*. The lateral brown patch is more rounded, and advances much less towards the disc, than in *L. araneiformis*.

This species may, possibly, be the *L. obsoletus*, Thoms. Classif. des Ceramb. p. 10; but beyond the faintness of the usual markings of this genus implied in his description, none of the really distinguishing characters, nor the strongly flexuous pale fasciæ are mentioned; so that it must be a distinct allied species found in Mexico.

Lagocheirus præcellens, n. sp.—*L. araneiformi* differt colore purpureo-fusca, elytris minus parallelis, etc. Supra læte fuscescenti-purpureus; thorace dorso tuberculis 5 vix elevatis, obtusissimis, interstitiis grosse punctatis, maculis fuscis ut in *L. araneiformi*; elytris apice obtusissime suboblique truncatis, medio baseos tuberculo elevato, sed carina centro-basali haud distincta, penicillis nigris parvis lineatim maculatis, et passim fortiter punctatis, punctis postice nigris, pone medium fascia transversali (antice flexuosa et distincta postice fusco-marginata) maculaque apicali ad suturam canis; macula fusca laterali saturate purpurea, antennis fuscis, articulis 3-4 griseo bi- 5-10 uni-annulatis; pectore et abdomine medio griseis, lateribus fulvis; pedibus griseo et nigro variegatis, tarsis articulis 1-2 griseis, 3-4 nigris.

Long. 9-10 lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples. A handsome, brightly-coloured species, in fresh examples. It resembles *L. fasciculatus*, White, which, however, is a much shorter insect, with trigonal elytra.

Lagocheirus rosaceus, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 386.—I have now seen many scores of examples of this handsome and distinct species, all presenting the same character.

Lagocheirus binumeratus, Thoms. Classif. des Ceramb. p. 9; (*L. V-album*, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 385).—Of this species also, I have seen a very large number. Judging from the description, there appears to be no doubt of the identity of the *V-album* with the Mexican *binumeratus*. *L. plantaris*, Erichs., is a closely allied species from Peru, differing by its white belt across the elytra.

Lagocheirus simplicicornis, n. sp.—*L. araneiformi* formâ simillima, differt colore minus variegato, antennisque maris medio haud uncinatis. Oblongus, minus convexus, cinereo-fuscus, thorace dorso 5-tuberoso, passim punctato, elytris passim conspicue apicem versus minus grosse punctatis, prope basin pluri penicillatis, dimidio apicali quinque costato, macula laterali fusca, intus regulariter curvata, fascia lata valde flexuosa (postice bene definita et fusca marginata) quam colore fundi vix pallidiori; antennis ♂ corpore plusquam duplo longioribus, articulo 6o nullo modo armato, fuscis, griseo-annulatis; pedibus griseo et fusco variis, tarsis articulis 1-2 griseis, 3-4 nigris.

Long. 9 lin. ♂ ♀.

Remarkable from the absence of the hooked and bearded spine at the end of the sixth antennal joint of ♂, which is otherwise so constant a character of this genus.

Leptostylus viridinctus, n. sp.—Elongato-ovatus, fortiter convexus, fuscus, thorace elytrisque plus minusve sericeo-viridibus, his apice ad suturam et (sæpe) macula postico-discoidali albis; capite fronte fulva, fusco-irrorata, vertice sæpe viridi; thorace disco tuberculis 5 fortiter elevatis, unoque utrinque sublaterali, interstitiis grosse discrete punctatis; elytris prope apicem acuminato-angustatis, apice ipsò breviter truncatis et angulo exteriori

dente longo obtuso, supra seriatim penicillato-tuberculatis, pone basin utrinque gibbosis, interstitiis grosse punctatis; antennis cinereis, articulis 1-3 et 5 læte fusco-irroratis, 3-11 apice fuscis; pedibus cinereo et fusco variegatis, tarsis articulo 1-2 cinereis, 3-4 rufis; mesosterno conico-elevato.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples. The antennæ are simple.

Leptostylus hilaris, n. sp.—Elongato-ovatus, convexus, supra cretaceo-albus, thorace medio, elytris plaga scutellari, macula laterali ante medium, circumflexu suturali pone medium, plagaque ante apicali polygona, nigro-fuscis; capite sordide cretaceo; thorace disco 5 tuberculato, unoque obtuso utrinque laterali, punctis paucis grossis; elytris prope apicem angustatis, apice breviter oblique truncatis, supra tenuiter seriatim penicillatis, punctatis, basi haud gibbosis; antennis griseo-albis, fusco irroratis, articulis apice fuscis; tarsis articulis 1-2 griseis, 3-4 piceo-rufis; mesosterno simplici.

Long. 6 lin.

The lateral fuscous spot of the elytra is similar to that of the *Lagocheiri*; it is continued along the sides to the base, and the colour projects as a second minor spot, a little anterior to the large one. The many-angled spot near the apex is transverse, and tridentate in front, deeply cleft on each side, and posteriorly it leaves the apex of the suture of the white ground-colour.

Several examples.

Leptostylus triangulifer, n. sp.—Ovatus, valde convexus, cinnamoneo-fuscus, plaga magna triangulari scutellari; thorace dorso tuberculis 5 parvis, lateribus haud tuberculatis, obtuse prominulis, dorso postice lineis brevibus longitudinalibus nigris; elytris postice abrupte declivibus, apice singulatim productis, sublobatis, obtusis, supra utrinque quadricostatis, costis penicillis fuscis ornatis; antennis et pedibus griseo-fuscis, illis basi irroratis, articulisque apice fuscis.

Long. $5-5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Many examples.

Leptostylus transversus, Gyllenhal, in Schönh. Syn. Append. p. 164.—Differs in no respect from N. American

specimens, except in the fuscous apex of the elytra being less dark, and the transverse ridge not conspicuous. This variety occurs also in New Granada. *L. pleurostictus* (Bates), is very closely allied, but is a much shorter insect.

Leptostylus macrostigma, n. sp.—*L. transverso* forma similis, differt elytris macula laterali fusca maxima, usque ad discum extensa, et intus fascia curvata grisea marginata, versus apicem haud transversim fasciata nec elevata, sed linea fulgurata grisea nigro-marginata ornata; thorace dorso 5 tuberculato et tuberculis lateralibus conicis conspicuis; antennis testaceo-griseis fusco-maculatis; tarsis nigris, articulis 1 et 4 basi testaceo-griseis.

Long. 4 lin. ♂.

One example only, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Leptostylus pygialis, n. sp.—Breviter ovatus, convexus, fuscus, elytris postice macula communi griseo-alba; thorace dorso trituberculato, grosse punctato, obscure fusco, juxta marginem posticum lineola utrinque nigra; scutello nigro; elytris apice abrupte declivibus, brevissime vix truncatis, supra conspicue lineatim crebre punctatis, medio baseos leviter convexis, disco utrinque tricostatis, costis perpauca penicillatis, fulvo-fuscis, basi et lateribus sæpe nigro-fusco-plagiatis, prope apicem macula oblonga communi alba; tarsis articulis 1-3 nigris basi griseis, 4 testaceo-rufo.

Long. 3-3½ lin.

Many examples.

Leptostylus leucopygus, n. sp.—Ovatus, quoad formam *L. maculæ* (Say) simillimus, fuscus, elytris triente apicali griseo-albo; thorace parvo, lateribus haud tuberculatis, dorso antico tuberculis duobus rotundatis, vitta utrinque nigra; elytris apice conjunctim acute rotundatis, supra lineatim punctatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis nigro-penicillatis, medio baseos haud elevatis, prope suturam ad basin planis confuse punctatis, parte apicali grisea antice recte delineata; antennis articulis 4-6 basi, 8-10 toto, flavo-testaceis.

Long. 2¼ lin.

Several examples.

Leptostylus cristulatus, n. sp.—Ovatus, fuscus, elytris utrinque pone medium macula discoidali cinereo-alba; thorace antice prope marginem anticum tuberculis duobus magnis, alterisque duobus utrinque lateralibus: elytris apice acute rotundatis, supra crista centro-basali 4-tuberculata, disco seriebus tribus tuberculorum, antennis articulis 4-9 basi flavo-testaceis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

MECOTETARTUS, nov. gen.

Corpus elongatum, subdepressum. Antennæ ♂ ris corpore quadruplo vel quintuplo longiores, articulo 1mo valido elongato, 3io quam primo duplo longiori infra longe dense et subtiliter ciliato, 4to maxime elongato corpore duplo longiori, basi infra ciliato apice infra barbato et paulo incrassato, cæteris normalibus tenuibus. Caput ut in *Leptostylo*, sed tuberis antenniferis magis validis. Thorax subquadratus, lateribus spina brevi post medium retrorsum spectanti. Elytra elongata apice singulatim acute paulo producta, supra sparsim tuberculata. Pedes validi; femora gradatim clavata; tarsi breves, articulo primo 2 et 3 conjunctis breviori. Corpus subtus planum; prosternum ultra coxas elongatum et valde dilatatum; mesosternum angustum; acetabula clausa. Tarsi antici nec dilatati nec barbati. Abdomen segmento apicali dorsali et centrali apice late emarginato. ♀. Antennæ normales, articulis 3 et 4 paulo elongatis, æqualibus vix ciliatis. Abdomen segmento apicali dorsali et ventrali acute rotundato.

A *Leiopus* form remarkable for the enormous length of the fourth antennal joint in the ♂.

Mecotetartus antennatus, n. sp.—Elongatus, griseofuscus, thorace vitta lata mediana obscuriori, dorso inæquali; elytris vitta laterali a humeris usque ultra medium nigro-fusca, dorso irregulariter elevato-lineatis (carina laterali magis distincta) et tuberculis acutis penicillatis conspersis, lineolisque nonnullis nigro-fuscis; antennis griseis, fusco-irroratis, articulis 4-10 apice fuscis.

Long. 6-8 lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples. The males vary greatly in degree of development of the antennæ. In one small example (6 lines) these organs are only about three times the length of the body. In a fine male in Mr. Belt's collection, the proportion is five and-a-half times.

Alcidion brachiale, n. sp.—Oblongum elytris subtrigonis, humeris haud prominulis, carina centro-basali brevi fortiter elevato: fulvo-fuscum, thorace dorso tuberculis duobus rotundis nigris, lateribus medio angulatim rotundatis: elytris lateribus postice rotundato-angustatis, apice singulatim triangulariter productis, supra carinis vix conspicuis duabus discoidalibus, longe ante apicem evanescentibus, tuberculis minimis fuscis conspersis, pone medium utrinque fasciola maculari nigra, pone hanc fusco-obscuro nebulosis; antennis fuscis, articulis 4-10 et 11 toto, griseo-testaceis, articulo 1mo subtus fortiter bicurvato: pedibus griseo et fusco variis, femoribus anticis subtus dente acuto, tibiis dento magno obtuso armatis.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Several examples; all have the anterior legs armed as above described, and I cannot tell whether this is a sexual character. The direction of the oblique dark macular belt of the elytra is from the suture backwards, to the margin, and not from the suture forwards, as in *A. trivittatum*, which is a widely distinct species in other respects.

This may possibly be *A. adjunctum*, Thoms. (Physis. p. 544), but the description does not mention the chief distinguishing points of the species.

Lophopæum barbiscopum, n. sp.—Elongato-ovatum, parum convexum, olivaceo-fuscum, elytris nebula communi suturale ante medium, et pone hac fasciolo indistincta, obscure fulvis; thorace lateribus utrinque medio tuberculo valido conico recto, dorso tuberculis elevatis duabus nigris; elytris apice brevissime et obtusissime vix truncatis, supra cristis centro-basalibus erecte pilosis, nigris, seriebusque utrinque quinque penicillarum nigrarum, et squamis nonnullis albis: antennis nigro-fuscis, articulis basi angustissime griseis, scapo et articulis 2-4 infra ciliatis; pedibus nigro-fuscis, cinereo-irroratis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

A small number of examples. The tawny marks of the elytra are indistinct, and variable in extent.

Lophopæum scopiferum, n. sp.—*L. barbiscapo* simillimum, at differt elytris haud seriatim penicillatis. Nigro-fuscum, elytris utrinque pone medium fasciola valde biflexuosa fulva, postice nigro-marginata; thorace lateribus utrinque medio tuberculo valido conico recto, dorso tuberculis fortiter elevatis duobus, elytris apice conspicue truncatis, supra convexis, confuse punctatis, cristis centro-basalibus erecte elongato-pilosis; antennis articulis basi angustissime griseis, scapo et articulis 2-4 infra ciliatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Chontales. In this, and the preceding species, the sides of the elytra are not carinated.

Lophopæum saronoto, n. sp.—*L. carinatulo* simile at carinis centro-basalibus vix elevatis, longe nigro-penicillatis: elongato-ovatum, convexum, fuscum, elytris maculis numerosis magnis, et parvis obscurioribus, medio maculis nonnullis transversim positis, griseo-albis; thorace lateribus paulo post medium tuberculo conico acuto, dorso bituberculato; elytris brevissime vix truncatis; antennis fuscis, articulis basi angustissime griseis; pedibus flavo-testaceis. femoribus apice, et tibiis, fusco-annulatis.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

In Mr. Belt's collection. Agrees with *L. carinatulum* in the absence of a lateral carina to the elytra, and in general form.

Ozineus arietinus, n. sp.—*O. mystico* affinis; elongatus, griseo-fuscus, elytris fasciis duabus pone medium albis, prima obliqua per suturam versus basin ascendenti, 2nda paulo posteriori flexuosa versus suturam recta; thorace inæquali pallido, disco nigricanti, spino laterali posteriori acuta retrorsum spectanti; elytris apice valde oblique truncatis, supra subtiliter, fasciis grossius, tomentosus, carina centro-basali modice elevata nigro-penicillata, dimidio basali grosse sublineatim punctato, versus suturam nigricanti; antennis pedibusque pallide testaceis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

The apex of abdomen in the ♀ forms a very short ovipositor, visible within the obliquely truncated apices of the elytra.

Anisopodus phalangodes, Erichson, Consp. Faun. Col. Peru, p. 145.—This widely-distributed tropical Ameri-

can species attains enormous development in Chontales, some males being $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length of body, and 14 lines in length of hind-legs.

Anisopodus argus, n. sp.—Latior, depressus, ochreo-fuscus, elytris maculis plurimis rotundatis seriebus 4 digestis, maculaque majori obliqua pone medium, nigris; thorace brevi, disco maculis duobus nigris, elytris versus apicem tantum angustatis, apice profunde sinuato-truncatis, bispinosis, spina exteriori longissima, supra lateribus verticalibus, dorso crebre punctato, macula rotundata nigra prope basin paulo elevata; antennis pedibusque nigris, his, tibiis, tarsisque griseo-annulatis, pedibus posticis modice elongatis, femoribus apice clavatis.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Several examples.

Lepturges infilatus, n. sp.—Elongato-ellipticus, depressus, fusco-testaceus, tomento griseo tenuiter vestitus, elytris maculis elongatis plurimis fusco-rufis subnudis, quarum tribus subsuturalibus, duabus basalibus, nonnullisque in fascias duas valde dentatis conjunctis, una pone medium, alteraque ante apicem; thorace trapezoidali, spina valida obliqua paulo ante basin, disco punctulato vittis irregularibus duabus rufo-fuscis; elytris dimidio basali punctulato, apice breviter obtusissime truncatis; antennis unicoloribus; femoribus tibiisque apice infuscatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

The terminal abdominal segment is slightly elongated, and visible beyond the tips of the elytra in both sexes: in the ♀ the ventral plate is largely emarginated at the apex; in the ♂ it is entire and obtuse. The dark fasciæ on the elytra are very irregular, and apparently variable.

Also found in Mexico.

Lepturges limpidus, n. sp.—*L. infilato* simillimus, at differt segmento terminali abdominis utriusque sexus haud elongato obtuso; maculisque elytrorum paucioribus, et fascia mediana magis distincta; elongato-ellipticus, vix convexus, pallide rufo-testaceus, tomento cano-griseo tenuiter vestitus; elytris maculis elongatis rufo-fuscis, quarum una basali (sæpe curvata ad suturam), una elongata humerali, tribus medianis in fasciam valde dentatam

digestis, binisque conjunctis ante apicem; thorace fasciis duabus irregularibus rufo-fuscis, pleuris vitta nigra; pedibus, corpore subtus, antennisque, omnino pallide testaceis, griseo tomentosus.

Long. 4-4½ lin. ♂ ♀.

Chontales.

Lepturges inscriptus, Bates, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. Novem. 1863.—Also found on the Upper Amazons.

Lepturges calligramma, n. sp.—Oblongo-ovatus, vix convexus, dense subtiliter griseo tomentosus, elytris fascia pone medium undulata et angulata, macula transversa laterali ante medium, alteraque minori ante apicem, notulisque parvis suturalibus, nigris, distinctis albo-marginatis; thorace lateribus ante basin angulatis, nec spinosis, deinde oblique angustatis, supra lævi, macula parva nigra ad medium marginis anticis, alteraque simili ad marginem posticum; scutello nigro; elytris ovatis, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulo suturali distincto, exteriori longe producto acuto, supra lævibus; antennis nigris, articulo 2^{ndo} griseo; pedibus griseis, tibiis basi et apice, tarsisque apice, nigris, femoribus clavatis; corpore subtus griseo.

Long. 3-3½ lin. ♂ ♀.

♀. Abdominis segmentum ultimum paulo elongatum, ventrali truncato.

♂. Segmentis ultimis, dorsali et ventrali, rotundatis.

Several examples.

Lepturges navicularis, n. sp.—*L. ovalis* simillimus, elongato-ovatus, convexus, at differt elytris griseis, plaga basali, vittis 3 vel 4 apicalibus, antice apud medium terminatis, fuscis; thorace transversim quadrato, convexo, spina utrinque ante basin acuta, obliqua, dorso griseo, plaga discoidali utrinque fusca; elytris apice breviter sinuato-truncatis, angulis omnibus productis, exteriori longiori, supra passim punctulatis; pedibus rufo-testaceis, femoribus clavatis, clavis fuscis; antennis rufo-testaceis, articulis 4-11 apice nigris.

Long. 3-3¼ lin. ♂ ♀.

Lepturges lætabilis, n. sp.—Oblongo-ovatus, modice convexus, tenuiter castaneo-tomentosus, ochraceo læte

pictus; capite supra ochraceo, vertice macula triangulari nigro-castanea, fronte grisea; thorace ochraceo, vitta lata dorsali castaneo, lateribus ante basin tumidis nec spinosis; elytris apice recte truncatis, angulo suturali rotundato, exteriori longe acute dentato, supra castaneis, vitta angulato-flexuosa, ab humeris usque ad medium disci extensa, trienteque apicali, ochraceis, hoc paulo ante apicem macula angulata laterali nigro-velutina; antennis articulo basali apice clavato, pyriformi, castaneis, articulis apice nigris; pedibus nigro-castaneis, tibiis medio griseo annulatis, femoribus clavatis, tarsis brevibus.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

♂. Segmento ultimo dorsali late rotundato.

♀. Segmento ultimo abdominali paululum elongato, apice obtuso.

Several examples of this pretty species, which resembles *L. calligramma* in shape of thorax, apex of elytra, femora, tarsi, and markings, but differs in the smooth pyriform club of the scape, which may indicate a generic difference.

Baryssinus bilineatus, Bates, Ann. & Mag. N. H. January, 1864.—Also found on the Upper Amazons.*

Chætanes setiger, Bates, Ann. & Mag. N. H. January, 1864.—This species is widely distributed: I have specimens from Cayenne, the Upper Amazons, and Ecuador, besides Chontales.

Atrypanius conspersus, Germar, Ins. Sp. Nov. p. 474.—Still more widely distributed than the preceding,

* The following forms the third described species of this genus:—

Baryssinus bicirrifer.—*B. bilineato* longior, elytris magis parallelis, ♀ ovipositore duplo longiori. Parallelopipedus, testaceo-griseus, thorace vittis albo-griseis, lateribus medio nigro-fuscis. Thorax ut in *B. bilineato* convexus, ante spinam rotundatus, pone spinam subito et fortiter angustatus. Elytra postice gradatim declivia, apice late obtuse truncato, lateribus rectis; supra basin versus fortiter punctatis, carinis centro-basalibus vix elevatis, penicilla angusta cirriformi ornatis, colore fundi rufo-testaceo, griseo tomentoso, lateribus indeterminatè fuscis. Antennæ rufo-fuscae, articulis basi late griseis. Pedes rufo-fusci, tibiis tarsisque griseo-annulatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀, ovipositoris $\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

♀. Ovipositor tubuliformis, segmento ventrali recte truncato.

Constancia, Rio Janeiro (Rev. H. Clark).

occurring in every well-explored locality, in the lower wooded region, from Rio Janeiro to Mexico.

Probatius mexicanus, Thoms. *Classif. des Ceramb.* p. 17.—Very closely allied to the common Brazilian *P. humeralis*, differing only in the humeral red streak extending along the sides of the elytra to the apex. As its name implies, it is found also in Mexico.

Trypanidius mexicanus. Thoms. *Classif. des Ceramb.* p. 8.—Differs from the well-known *T. dimidiatus*, of South Brazil, to which it bears the closest possible resemblance, by the absence of tubercle from the mesosternum. This tubercle has been considered a generic character of *Trypanidius*. The whitish angular patch at the apex of the elytra does not end in a point on the suture, as in *T. dimidiatus*, but is rather broad at that part, and slightly emarginated. *T. mexicanus* occurs also in Equador.

Trypanidius rubripes, n. sp.—Elongato-ovatus, valde convexus, fulvo-fuscus, elytris utrinque macula transversa, pone medium et prope suturam, nigro, duabusque lateralibus (prima ante medium 2da exteriori ante apicem) canis; thorace dorso lævi, lateribus mox pone medium tuberculo obliquo conico: elytris apice breviter oblique truncatis, supra passim sparse (prope basin aspere) punctatis: antennis rufo-piceis, articulis apice nigris, basi (a tertio) anguste griseis; pedibus castaneo-rufis, parce griseo-squamosis, tarsis pallidis; mesosterno medio bituberculato.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

A fine species, allied to *Tr. geminus* (Pascoe), of Cayenne. One example in Mr. Belt's collection.

Edopeza Pogonocheroïdes, Serville, *Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* 1835, p. 88.—A widely distributed species. Amazons, Cayenne, Panama, Nicaragua.

Edopeza guttigera, Bates, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Feb. 1864.—Also found in Mexico.

Nyssodrys punctatella, n. sp.—*N. sedatæ* simillima, differt thorace passim, elytris que magis crebre, punctatis; oblongo-ovata, convexa, fulvo-fusca, supra omnino punctulata,

et nigro-fusco minute irrorata, elytris macula vel semifascia triangulari laterali pone medium grisea, apice breviter oblique truncata; thorace ante basin tuberculo laterali conico, et pone hoc obliquissime recte angustato.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

♂. Segmento ultimo ventrali ut in *N. sedata* fortiter emarginato.

♀. Segmento ultimo abdominali tubuliforme, sed brevi.

Many examples.

Nyssodryis contempta, Bates, Ann. Mag. N. H. Feb. 1864.—Also Mexico. This species is distinguished from *N. lentiginosa* (Amazons) solely by its more coarsely punctured, and slightly bicostate elytra; the prominence of the thoracic spines, and the vitta of the thorax, vary in different specimens.

Nyssodryis caudata, Bates, Ann. Mag. N. H. Feb. 1864.—Widely distributed. Cayenne, Amazons, Nicaragua.

Nyssodryis deleta, Bates, Ann. Mag. N. H. Feb. 1864.—Equally widely distributed with the preceding.

Nyssodryis polygramma, n. sp. — Elongato-elliptica, angusta, castanea, tenuiter sericeo-tomentosa, capite thoraceque linea centrali vittaque lata laterali, elytris lineolis utrinque 4 prope suturam, alterisque tribus paulo latioribus lateralibus, et binis transversis ad apicem, ochreo-flavis: fronte flavo trilineata: thorace postice paululum dilatata, ante basin utrinque tuberculo brevissimo: elytris apice sinuato-truncatis, angulo suturali breviter, exteriori longe, spinosis, supra dorso plano, lineatim punctato; antennis pedibusque obscure castaneis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

♂. Segmento ultimo apice lato; dorsali anguste, ventrali late, emarginato.

♀. Ovipositor elongatus (ultra elytras 1 lin.), apice integro.

An elegant and prettily marked species. The dark yellow lines near the suture are generally, from the second, slanting posteriorly towards the suture, and the

third anteriorly, but these are sometimes united. There is, also, in some examples, a fine sutural yellow line near the apex.

Many examples.

Nyssodrys roseicollis, n. sp.—Elongato-ovata, vix convexa, fusco-nigra, tenuiter tomentosa; thorace antice maculis magnis duabus rosaceis; elytris vitta regulari submarginali flava; capite nigro, vitta centrali ochracea; thorace brevi transverso, ante basin vix dilatato, haud spinoso, supra fusco-nigra, pone maculam rosaceam utrinque vitta lata sordide alba, fasciaque ejusdem coloris mediana; elytris apice sinuato-truncatis, utroque angulo æqualiter dentato; corpore subtus, antennæ et pedibus nigris, griseo-tomentosis, femoribus basi rufo-testaceis.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 lin. ♂ ♀.

♂. Segmento ultimo dorsali obtuso, ventrali leviter emarginato.

♀. Ovipositor brevissimus; segmento dorsali lanceolato.

Many examples.

Nyssodrys leucopyga, n. sp.—Ovatus, convexus, obscure fuscus; thorace vittis indistinctis sex sordide fulvis; elytris triente apicali cinereo; capite piceo, pone oculos cinereo-fulvo; thorace lato, usque ad spinas regulariter dilatato, his paululum ante angulos sitis, fortibus, postice spectantibus: elytris oblique, obtuse truncatis, supra fortiter punctatis, basi fulvo-maculatis; antennis pedibusque piceis.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

♂. Segmento ultimo dorsali leviter emarginato, ventrali obtuso.

♀. Ovipositor paulo ultra elytras extensus, segmento dorsali obtuse rotundato.

Many examples. In form and colour much resembling the genus *Leptostylus*.

Hylettus cænobita, Erich. Consp. Ins. Peru, p. 145.—A widely distributed species. Amazons; Peru; Nicaragua.

Astynomus mucoreus, n. sp.—Oblongus, convexus, fuscus, corpore subtus, apiceque elytrorum, tomento griseo-albo

mucorem simulante vestitis; fronte nigra; thorace fulvo postice nigro-maculato, tuberculis lateralibus mox pone medium magnis; elytris breviter oblique sinuato-truncatis, supra versus basin asperè puuctulatis, ibique purpurascenti-fuscis, vittis obliquis fulvis litera X communi simulantibus ornatis, ramis posticis nigro-marginatis; antennis fuscis, articulo basali, cæterisque basi, cinereo-fulvis; pedibus fuscis, femorum clava, tibiis annulis duobus, articuloque basali tarsorum canis.

Long. 5-6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Several examples. Also found in New Granada.

Astynomus vexillaris, n. sp.—Oblongus, convexus, erecte setosus, brunneus; elytris utrinque linea obliqua, apud humeros furcata, usque ad suturam extensa, sutura et plaga apicali, ochraceis, maculisque duabus angulatis, post medium et ad apicem, nigro-piceis velutinis, ochraceo-marginatis; capite ochraceo, vertice maculis duabus fuscis; thorace ochraceis, vittis duabus latis contiguis, sericeo-brunneis; scutello fusco, medio ochraceo; elytris apice breviter oblique sinuato-truncatis; antennis (♂ ♀) corpore nec multo longioribus, fulvo-ochraceis, articulis (a 3io) apice fuscis; pedibus cinereo-ochraceo tomentosis, tarsis articulo unguiculari rufescenti.

Long. 6-7 lin. ♂ ♀.

A very handsome and distinct species; the thoracic tubercles are conical, and situated a little behind the middle. The sutural interval between the four velvety brown spots of the elytra, is sometimes varied with black lines; the anterior pale lines of the elytra, enclose an æquilateral triangular spot of the brown ground-colour.

Astynomus setiger, n. sp.—Oblongus, modice convexus, cinereo-ochraceus; thorace vitta lata dorsali; elytris maculis tribus lateralibus, duabusque suturalibus, nigro-fuscis, sericeis: capite nigro, linea verticis ochracea; thorace tuberculo valido mox pone medium, fascia dorsali medio ochraceo trimaculata; elytris dense erecte setosis, apice breviter, fortiter, emarginato-truncatis, supra passim punctatis (punctis setigeris), macula prima suturali majori scutellari, 2nd lineari pone medium, interdum cum macula 2nda laterali subconnexa; antennis nigro-fuscis, articulis (a 3is) basi griseis; pedibus fuscis, griseo-variegatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Sent sparingly by Mr. Belt. Like *A. vexillaris*, the antennæ are not much (in ♂ about a fourth) longer than the body, and stout.

CARPHINA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Eutrypano* affine. Corpus oblongum, modice elongatum, supra modice convexum. Caput thoracis parte antica latiori, fronte ut in *Eutrypano* brevi; oculi supra haud approximati, infra breves subquadrati. Thorax ab apice rotundato-dilatatus, pone medium tuberculo parvo retrorsum oblique spectanti, et pone hanc sinuatim angustatus. Elytra oblongo-quadrata, postice angustata, apice truncata, utrinque carina laterali, distincta, a humero usque ultra medium munita; epipleuris interdum breviter carinatis. Pedes modice elongati; femora clavata. Tarsi anteriores ♂ haud dilatati: ovipositor ♀ ut in *Eutrypano* modice elongatus.

This genus is necessary for the reception of numerous rather small species, differing from *Eutrypanus* in the distinct and elongated lateral carinæ of the elytra, and in the form of the thorax. They have no resemblance in facies to *Colobothea*, although agreeing with that genus in some of their characters. Their dress, in its streaky-brown coloration, resembles the bark of certain trees.

Carphina arcifera, n. sp.—Oblonga, supra vix convexa, fusca; thorace medio vittis duabus (interdum interruptis), elytrisque strigis brevibus posticis, nigris, his utrinque plaga magna laterali, intus arcuata, griseo, fusco-strigosa, lineisque curvatis apicalibus griseis; capite fusco, vertice nigro bimaculato; thorace dorso inæquali, episternis nigro fuscis; elytris apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis omnibus paulo productis, supra sublineatim punctatis, costulisque setiferis flexuosis; antennis piceo-fuscis, articulis (a 3io) basi late testaceis; pedibus fusco et griseo variis et sericeis, tibiis fusco biannulatis; tarsis basi griseis, articulis 2-3 fuscis, 4to rufo-testaceo; corpore subtu griseo-sericeo.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples. Very closely allied to *C. ligneola*, from which it differs, besides its broader shape, by the

two transverse bent tawny gray lines near the apex of each elytron, the sutural and apical margins being also tawny gray.

Colobothea lignicolor and *ligneola*, and *Eutrypanus assula* (Bates, Ann. & Mag. N. H. March, 1860) belong to this genus.

Synchyzopus geometricus, n. sp.—Species elegantissima. Modice elongatus, convexus, postice perparum angustatus, supra fusco-nigra velutinus, thorace margine toto, elytris lineis transversis quatuor, et corpore subtus, sulphureis; capite ut in *C. cinctipenne* angusto, sulphureo, vittis duabus epistomatem haud attingentibus, sed usque ad occipitem, extensis, nigris; antennis elongatis, setaceis, setis brevissimis et sparsis vestitis, nigris, basi griseo-sulphureo lineatis; thorace quam in *C. cinctipenne*, multo latiori, lateribus medio rotundato-tumidis, supra regulariter convexus, lævibus; elytris thorace basi duplo latioribus, apice late truncatis, angulis exterioribus spinosis, supra dorso basin versus planis, haud costatis, breviter setosis; pedibus nigris, sulphureo-griseo tomentosus; tarsis articulis 1-2 sulphureo-griseis.

♂. Segmentum abdominale ultimum apice truncatum.

♀. Ovipositor valde elongatus, tubularis; segmentum dorsale lanceolatum, ventrale truncatum.

The transverse yellow lines or fasciæ of the elytra are thus placed:—The first runs from below the shoulder, rather obliquely, to near the suture, thence mounting to the scutellum; the second, about the middle of the elytron, runs more obliquely backwards, and passes along the suture itself to the curved subapical or fourth fascia; the third, between the second and fourth, does not reach the suture; the first, second and third are united by a marginal yellow line. Underneath, the metasternal episterna, and the sides of the second and third abdominal segments are blackish.

Many examples.

Priscilla Hysiomoides, Thomson, Syst. Ceramb. p. 30 (1864); (*Colobothea dioptica*, Bates, Ann. Mag. N. H. Mar. 1864).—Several examples of this remarkably short and thick Colobotheine form were sent by Mr. Belt. It occurs also at Cayenne and on the Amazons.

Colobothea Chontalensis, n. sp.—*C. viduæ* proxime affinis, simillima, at differt thoracis disco lineolis tribus albis (duabus marginem anticum, tertia intermedia marginem posticum, annexis). Minus elongata, oblonga, nigra, vertice lineolis duabus postice divergentibus griseo-albis; thorace medio regulariter rotundato, lineolis tribus dorsalibus (2 anterioribus, 3ia posteriori intermedia) linea laterali et vitta lata episterni griseo-albis; elytris paulo attenuatis, apice recte truncatis, angulo exteriori spinoso, dorso maculis parvis irregulariter sparsis (nonnullis suturalibus), macula majori discoidali, alteraque minori rotundata intra apicem, griseo-albis; antennis fusco-nigris, articulis, (a 4to) basi griseis; corpore subtus albo-griseo.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ -8 lin. ♂ ♀.

♂. Segmentum ultimum ventrale latum, medio lobato, apice utrinque producto cornuto penicillato.

♀. Segmentum ultimum dorsale apice latum, leviter emarginatum; ventrale truncatum angulis productis.

Many examples.

Colobothea ramosa, n. sp.—*C. leucophææ* proxime affinis, differt colore griseo elytrorum in plagas tres communes colligato, prima et segunda lateraliter ramosa. Minus elongata, nigra, vertice lineis duabus postice divergentibus albo-griseis; thorace ovali, pone medium latiori et postice sub-constricto, vitta lata dorsali albo-grisea, medio maculis duabus nigris longitudinaliter posticis, lateribus punctis duabus (interdum obsoletis) episternique vitta lata albo-griseis; elytris apice flexuoso-truncatis, angulo exteriori spinosa, supra plagis tribus communibus (e maculis aggregatis) ad suturam conjunctis, griseo-albis, Ima basali ramulo versus humerum emittenti, 2nda mediana, ramulo obliquo ascendenti laterali emittenti, 3ia ovali apicali.

Long. 6 lin. ♂ ♀.

♂. Segmentum ultimum dorsale medio productum longe bidentatum; ventrale late emarginatum, angulis longe productis.

Several examples, all males.

Colobothea hebraica, Bates, Ann. & Mag. N. H. March, 1865.—Many examples, also Mexico.

Colobothea unilineata, n. sp.—*C. hebraicæ* simillima, at differt linea alba verticis unica. Modice elongata fusco-

nigra, capitis vertice linea unica albo-grisea; thorace ab apice usque ad basin recte dilatato, ad basin nullomodo constricto, dorso lineis duabus bene separatis, extus macula parva vittaque angusta laterali griseo-albis; elytris postice attenuatis, apice truncatis, angulo suturali recto, exteriori spinoso, supra maculis tessellatis, precipue a basi ad discum et ante apicem aggregatis, griseo-albis, margine apicali grisea, ante hoc spatio nigro immaculato; antennis nigris, articulis basi griseo-annulatis; pedibus griseo-annulatis.

Long. 6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Segmentum ultimum ♂ apice angustatum, simplice; ♀, magis elongatum et angustatum.

Many examples.

Colobothea dispersa, n. sp.—*C. lucariæ* simillima, at differt elytrorum apice haud albo-marginato, sed ad suturam maculato; modice elongata, fusco-nigra, capitis vertice lineis duabus albis postice divaricatis; thorace ab apice ad basin dilatato, supra vittis subangustis quatuor, griseo-albis, quarum duabus lateralibus; elytris postice conspicue attenuatis, ad basin thorace latioribus, apice truncatis, angulo exteriori longe spinoso, supra maculis paucis griseo-albis, a basi ad discum medium et ante apicem sub-aggregatis, guttis nonnullis suturalibus, et macula unica apicali ad suturæ angulum; antennis nigris, griseo-annulatis.

Long. 5-6½ lin. ♂ ♀.

♂. Segmentum ultimum ventrale apice latum, utroque angulo in cornu valido penicillato producto; segmento dorsale angustatum, bifidum.

♀. Segmentum ultimum ventrale semitubulare, apice late emarginatum, angulis productis acutis.

♂ and ♀ in Mr. Belt's collection.

Colobothea distincta, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. V. 3rd Ser. p. 284.—One example, in Mr. Belt's collection. Found also at Sta Martha, Now Granada.

Colobothea bitincta, n. sp.—*C. contaminatæ* affinis, at differt maculis elytrorum varicoloribus. Magna, elongata, parallela, nigro-fusca; capitis vertice linea mediana, alterisque duabus lateralibus, fulvo-griseis; thorace ab apice ad basin dilatato, fulvo, octolineato, lineis duabus,

utrinque lateralibus; elytris vix attenuatis, truncatis, extus spinosis, supra guttis griseo-fulvis sparsis, fascio- laque utrinque pone medium lunuliformi, et macula ante apicem, albo-griseis, margine apicali albo-ciliato; antennis nigris, articuli sexti dimidio dense albo-tomentoso, 4to basi griseo; pedibus griseo-variis.

Long. 10-11 lin. ♂ ♀.

♂. Segmenta ultima (abdominale et ventrale) apice late emarginata, angulis productis.

♀. Segmentum ultimum abdominale modice elongatum; ventrale leviter emarginatum, dorsale obtusum.

Many examples.

Carneades superba, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 387.—Many examples. *Colobothea grandis* (Thomson) from Mexico, belongs also to this genus; it is closely allied to *C. superba*, but differs, *inter alia*, in its 8-spotted thorax.*

Carneades delicia, Bates, *l. c.*, p. 387.—Apparently much rarer than the preceding.

Phæa scuticollis, n. sp.—*Ph. acromelæ* affinis; cylindrica, melleo-flava, elytris nigris, antennis apice fusciscentibus: fronte convexa, vertice plana; thorace antice et postice fortiter transversim sulcato, parte mediana lateribus tumida, dorso lamella elevata, convexa, lateraliter acute carinata, supra punctata, armato: elytris grosse lineatim punctatis.

Long. 5-5½ lin.

The curious elevation on disc of thorax, has sharper and more projecting edges than in *Ph. acromela*, or in *Ph. Astatheoides*.

* The following elegant species also belongs to this new genus:—

Carneades glaucothea, n. sp.—Caput et thorax angusta, triangulum formantia, elytris basi latis, rectis, postice attenuatis, apice truncatis et utrinque bispinosis; corpore nigro, pube tenui griseo induto; vertice thoraceque linea centrali albo-grisea; elytris sutura, margine apicali, fasciisque duabus obliquis, 1ma hand procul a basi, altera pone medium, griseo-albis; fasciis per epipleuras continuatis, 1ma angulata, 2nda dilatata; lineola laterali ante apicem etiam grisea; corpore subtus tenuiter griseo-pubescenti; antennis nigris articulis basi griseis; pedibus nigris, griseo vix annulatis.

Long. 6 lin. ♀.

Macas, Equador (Buckley).

Phæa lineola, n. sp.—Cylindrica, elongata, rufo-coccinea, setosa, elytris vitta abbreviata prope basin, antennis (articuli primi dimidio basali excepto) geniculis, tibiis et tarsis (articulo unguiculari rufo-excepto) nigris; capite vix convexo, grosse sparsim punctato; thorace antice haud profunde, postice fortiter sulcato, disco simpliciter convexo, grossissime punctato; elytris dimidio basali lineatim punctato, posticali sublævi.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Var. ? *lineola nigra* deficienti; abdomine apice interdum nigrescenti.

Two examples of each variety received. *

Lycidola Beltii, n. sp.—*L. palliatæ* et *simulatrici* affinis, elytris adhuc magis dilatatis: supra ochreo-fulva, triente

* Add:—*Phæa rufiventris*, n. sp.—Elongata, sublinearis, nigra nitida, setosa, abdomine coccineo, elytris fusco-nigris; thorace ♂ ris plaga mediana transversa, ♀ næ macula magna postico-laterali coccinea; capite punctato; thorace tuberculis tribus magnis transversim positus, parum punctatis, nitidis; elytris lineatim haud grosse, apicem versus confuse punctatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Mexico (Boucard).

The female is much larger than the male, and the tubercles of the thorax are much more elevated. Besides the sexual difference in colour mentioned above, the ♀ has a red spot on each side of the metasternum.

Phæa vitticollis, n. sp.—Elongata, sublinearis, nigra subnitida, nigro-setosa, capite thoraceque melleo-fulvis, hoc dorso vittis duabus postice conjunctis et episternis nigris; capite punctato, interdum nigro-maculato, fronte inter antennis depressa; thorace tubere utrinque elongato postico-laterali, medio dorsi vix convexo, sparsim punctato; elytris versus basin lineatim, versus apicem confuse punctatis; corpore subtus nigro nitido.

Long. 5 lin. ♂ ♀.

Mexico (Boucard).

Phæa tenuata, n. sp.—Angustissima, linearis, nigra nitida, setosa; capite rufo, rugoso-punctato; thorace cylindrico, sulcis transversis obsoletis, dorso vix convexo, omnino grosse scabroso-punctato; elytris grosse sublineatim punctatis.

Long. 3 lin.

Mexico.

Phæa semirufa, n. sp.—Angusta, linearis, nigra, setosa, capite, thorace, dimidioque basali elytrorum (vitta suturali excepta) melleo-rufis; capite discrete punctato, thorace elongato cylindrico, sulcis anteriori et posteriori profundis, medio dorsi obtuse longitudinaliter bicarinato, grosse sparsim punctato; elytris lineatim crebre grosse punctatis; corpore subtus nigro grosse punctato, prothorace melleo-rufo, vitta lata utrinque nigro, coxis omnibus, articulisque (a 5to) antennarum basi, fulvis.

Long. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Mexico.

apicali elytrorum (antice undulato) violaceo-nigro; capite vitta verticali fronteque nigris, hac macula mediana fulva: thorace brevi, transverso, vitta dorsali nigra; elytris paulo post basin foliaceo-ampliatis, utrinque 4 carinatis, 2-3 ante apicem in una conjunctis; antennis nigris; corpore subtus nigro, coxis femorumque basi flavo-testaceis; prosterno latiusculo, quam in *L. simulatrice* angustiori, mesosterno latissimo quadrato.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -7 lin. ♂.

Several examples of this distinct species, all females.

Hemilophus prolixus, n. sp.—Valde elongatus, sublinearis, fulvo-ochreus; antennis nigris, corpore subtus lateribus, tibiis, tarsis, vittaque verticis, fuscis; capite aureo-fulvus, fronte modice convexa, tuberibus antenniferis antice fuscis; thorace cylindrico, ad basin nullomodo angustato; elytris ad humeros perobliquis, vix thorace latioribus, apice rotundatis, carina laterali valida integra, epipleuris parallelis, disco lineatim punctulatis, interstitio quarto paulo elevato; antennis articulis 1-3, et 4 infra, dense et longe nigro-penicillatis, cæteris tenuibus, sparse setosis.

Long. 6 lin.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Isomerida picticornis, n. sp.—*I. albicollis* proxime affinis, at gracilior; nigro-fusca, antennis articulis 5-6 testaceo-albis; capite thoraceque flavo-griseis, vitta mediana fusca ad thoracis basin dilatata; elytris parallelis, apice rotundatis, dorso sublineatim punctatis, sine linea elevata; subtus, pro et mesosterno, coxis, femorumque basi, melleo-flavis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Several examples.

Isomerida albicollis, Casteln. Hist. Nat. Col. II. 488.—A variety in Mr. Belt's collection, differing from Amazons and Cayenne specimens of this species, only by an indistinct pale vitta on the disc of the elytra.

Isomerida subdilatata, n. sp.—Vix convexa, elytris pone medium usque prope apicem leviter dilatatis; rufescentifulva, elytris interdum (basi exceptis) nigrescentibus; antennis nigris, articulis basi (a 3io) angustissime albo-

testaceis, articulo 3io quam 4to fere dimidio longiori, cæteris gradatim vix decrescentibus, omnibus (3-7, præcipue in ♀, densius) infra nigro-ciliatis; thorace breviter cylindrico, basi nullomodo angustato; elytris apice obtusissime rotundatis, carina laterali valida, epipleuris postice explanatis, dorso planis, dense punctulatis; abdomine, tibiis et tarsis, fusco-nigris.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Many examples.

Amphionycha princeps, n. sp.—Species formosa *A. Dianæ* similis, at magis elongata: testaceo-fulva, supra pube tenui clare fulvo-brunneo induta; fascia occipitali, vitta thoracis laterali (intus sinuata) maculis utrinque tribus elytrorum (1ma basali fascia-formi sutura attingenti, 2nda pone medium rotunda, 3ia ante apicem reniformi) cretaceo-albis, fusco-marginatis; capite antice modice convexo, lato, epistomate et orbitu inferiori albis; thorace prope basin leviter angustato; elytris elongatis, subparallelis, apice breviter sinuato-truncatis, angulo suturali paulo producto, exteriori breviter spinoso, carina laterali valida; antennis (♂) corpore plusquam dimidio longioribus, articulo 3io cæteris distincte longioribus, 3-6 sparsim infra-ciliatis; subtus, pectore lateribusque (ad basin) abdominis cretaceo-albis; pedibus melleo-flavis, nitidis.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Amphionycha bifasciata, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1869, p. 386.—This is very closely allied to the celebrated *Amphionycha Knownothing*, of Thomson, which name its author subsequently (1868) changed to *A. Druryi*, stating, at the same time, that its habitat is Mexico. *A. bifasciata* seems to differ constantly in the gray colour of its elytra, and the narrow black margins to the yellow fasciæ. Mr. Belt has taken a large number of examples.

Amphionycha albaria, n. sp.—Minus elongata, rufo-testacea, albo-plagiata; capite antice bituberoso, cretaceo-albo, tuberibus fulvis; thorace ad basin distincte constricto, cretaceo-albo, linea dorsali, vittaque utrinque laterali, fulvis; elytris postice angustatis, apice obtuse rotundatis, carina laterali flexuosa valida, fascia basali communi (lateraliter abbreviata), plaga magna communi triangulari ante

medium, macula utrinque transversa quadrata pone medium, et macula magna communi ante apicem, cretaceo-albis; antennis (δ) corpore duplo longioribus, sparsim tenuiter setosis, melleo-rufis, nitidis; pedibus testaceo-flavis, nitidis; corpore subtus omnino cretaceo.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. δ .

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection. It is closely allied to *A. princeps*, but the prominences on the forehead show a relationship to the genus *Phæbe*.

Amphionycha capito, Bates, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. June, 1866.—A unique example, possibly distinct, differing from the type (from Panama) in the head being white, with a black spot on the occiput, and another behind each eye.

Cirrhicera Sallei, Thomson, Archiv. Entom. I. p. 310.—Also found in Mexico.

EULACHNESIA, nov. gen.

Inter *Amphionychinas* et *Ærenicinas* medium tenet. Caput exsertum; elytra lateraliter carinata; ungues fissiles; antennæ elongatæ, robustæ, omnino infra dense ciliatæ, articulo 3io quam 4to dimidio longiori. Corpus ut in Gen. *Amphionycha* elongatum, postice attenuatum; tibiæ intermediæ extus integræ.

The head in this genus is not retractile as in the *Amphionychinæ*, to which it belongs by the carinated elytra; and it differs also from them in the thick, filiform, and densely ciliated antennæ. The eyes are more distant from the prothorax even than in *Ærenica*. The type will be *Amphionycha Sapphira* (Bates, Ann. Mag. N. H. June, 1866), with which the following beautiful species is to be associated, having the same peculiar style of coloration.

Eulachnesia smaragdina, n. sp.—*Eu. Sapphiræ* affinis; elongata, postice attenuata, supra tomento vel potius squamis tenuibus, densis, smaragdinis, induta, capite postice vittis 5 thoraceque vittis tribus, nigris; elytris utrinque maculis subquadratis, duabus (una humerali altera discoidali post medium) aurantio-flavis; capite pone oculos paulo dilatato, elongato, convexo; thorace cylindrico, medio leviter dilatato, ante basin paulo constricto; elytris apice angustis, brevissime truncatis,

angulo suturali acuto ; supra punctulatis, lineis utrinque duabus dorsalibus paulo elevatis, carina laterali obtusa, longe ante apicem terminanti: antennis nigris, articulo 11mo precedenti breviori, acuminato, unguiculari ; corpore subtus pedibusque plumbeo-viridibus.

Long. 7 lin.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Antodyce cretata, n. sp.—*A. pictâ* multo major et robustior ; fusca, prothoracis et pectoris lateribus maculis numerosis, subtesselatis, cretaceis ; elytrorum dimidio apicali eodem colore marmorato, abdominisque segmentis 4 basalibus plagis lateralibus magnis cretaceis: antennis (articulis 2 basalibus fuscis exceptis) pedibusque pallide flavo-testaceis ; corpore valde elongato, lineari, setoso ; capite fusco, fronte medio flava ; oculis magnis, convexis, supra fere contiguus, occipite post oculum utrinque macula cretacea ; elytris punctulatis, dorso planatis, notulis nonnullis humeralibus cretaceis ; vitta suturali grisescenti, maculis posticis cretaceis, fulvo-fusco marginatis, macula ante-apicali majori, reniformi, alteraque juxta apicem angustiori, angulata.

Long. 7 lin.

One example of this handsome species, in Mr. Belt's collection. The spots, in the only species previously described, *A. picta* (Klug), are of a clear gamboge-yellow ; in *A. cretata* they are chalky-white, and are formed by so compact a mass of fine tomentum, that they have almost the surface of hardened chalk.

ADDENDA.*

Ophistomis nigellus, n. sp.—Linearis, angustus, postice vix attenuatus, niger fere opacus; rostro medio annulo lato, collo, gulaque sanguineis; antennis articulis 8-11 flavescens; thorace antice gradatim attenuato, supra sanguineo, aureo-sericeo, disco macula nigra; elytris basi thorace vix latioribus, apice oblique et obtuse truncatis, supra creberrime punctulatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♀.

CHONTALIA, nov. gen.

Sub-fam. *Lepturinae*. Gen. *Ophistomis* affinis. Corpus breve, latum, minus convexum. Caput antice rostriforme, postice in collo subito constrictum; post oculos tuberculatum. Mandibulae labrum haud longiores. Labrum latum. Antennae in sinu oculorum sitae, filiformes, nec serratae, corpore (♀) multo breviores; systema porifera nulla. Thorax campanuliformis. Elytra apice late rotundata. Pedes modice elongati. Abdomen (♀) apice late truncatum, haud foveatum.

The pretty *Leptura*-form constituting the type of this genus, differs totally from *Ophistomis* and *Euryptera* in facies and colours; its blue and yellow clothing, in fact, resembles that of the genera *Dorcasomus* and *Desmocerus*. The antennae are inserted within the anterior margin of the notch of the eyes.

Chontalia cyanicollis, n. sp.—Curta, elongato-oblonga, supra dense subtiliter pubescens, cyanea nitida, elytris dimidio basali flavo-testaceis; palpis flavo-testaceis; capite viridescens, omnino punctulato; antennis nigris; thorace punctato, angulis posticis longe productis, acutis; scutello nigro; elytris oblongis, postice paululum latioribus, aequaliter leviter convexis, punctulatis.

Long. 5 lin. ♀.

One example, in Mr. Belt's collection.

Odontocera aegrota, n. sp.—Angusta, gracilis, melleo-flava, vix nitida, antennis, tibiis omnibus apice, femori-

* Species sent by Mr. Belt since the preceding paper was read.

busque anticis et intermediis apice nigris; capite grosse, rugose punctato; antennæ (♀) apicem versus incrassatis leviter serratis; thorace anguste cylindrico, crebre grosse foveato; elytris corpore paulo brevioribus, postice angustis parallelis, apice late obtuse truncatis, supra omnino grosse punctatis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

Resembles an *Agaone*, but the abdomen, distinctly constricted at the base (although ♀), shows that it belongs to the genus *Odontocera*.

Stenosphenus ebeninus, n. sp.—*St. trispinoso* proxime affinis. Valde angustatus, toto niger nitidus, sparsissime et brevissime setosus; capite et thorace sparsim punctulatis; elytris apice utrinque trispinosis, supra punctis setiferis in lineis 5 vel 6 seriatis, interstitiis punctulatis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

The whole body is much narrower, and the punctuation of the elytra much finer than in *St. trispinosus*.

Metaleptus binoculus, Bates, ante p. 193.—Recently found by Mr. Belt in Chontales.

Dendrobias maxillosus, Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1834, p. 44.—A specimen sent home by Mr. Belt is much larger than the insect described by Serville; viz., 12 lin. instead of 9 lin.

Lissonotus flavocinctus, Dup. Mag. de Zool., 1836, pl. 143, f. 2.—Found also in New Granada.

Adetus muticus (*Agennopsis mutica*, Thoms. Arch. Ent. I. p. 302).—Generally distributed throughout Tropical America. I can detect no important difference between specimens from Chontales, the Amazons, and Rio Janeiro. *Adetus analis*, Leconte, = *Polyopsia analis*, Haldem., which is stated by Leconte to be a South American insect, may possibly be this species. *Agennopsis mexicana*, Thoms. (Physis II. p. 153) is certainly the same.

Tautoclina binotata, Thoms. Physis, II. p. 155.—Also found in Mexico.

Eupogonius subæneus.—Parvus, angustus, subcylindricus, griseo-fuscus, pallide æneo-tinctus, subnitidus, pilis

longis griseis dense vestitus; capite grosse sparsim punctato; antennis articulis 1-4 griseo-pilosis, 5-11 brevius fusco-pilosis, 3-4 longitudine cæteribus sequentibus æqualibus; thorace cylindrico, medio utrinque acute tuberculato, supra inæquali, grosse sparsim punctato; elytris apice obtuse rotundatis, supra grosse sublineatim punctatis, versus apicem lævioribus, ibique subrufescentibus.

Long. $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Three examples.

Eupogonius flavocinctus.—Subcylindricus, castaneofuscus, subnitidus, pilis erectis dense vestitus; capite et thorace vittis tribus, elytris margine, sutura, vittaque mediana ante apicem ad suturam curvata, ochraceis; capite crebre grosse punctato; antennis filiformibus, pube brevi concolori dense vestitis, et præterea longe pilosis; thorace subcylindrico, medio utrinque leviter angulato, vix tuberculato, crebre punctato; scutello ochraceo; elytris sublineatim (prope basin grossius) punctatis; corpore subtus griseo-pubescenti, sternis crebre punctatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

In colours resembling *Esmia turbata*, but wanting the contracted vertex and trapeziform forehead, which renders that species generically distinct from *Eupogonius*.

Eupogonius ursulus, n. sp.—Major, robustus, olivaceofuscus, lanuginosus et passim erecte pilosus; thorace medio utrinque tuberculo valido; antennis robustis, corpore paulo longioribus, articulo 3io quam 4to multo longiori, 5-11 multo brevioribus, basi angustatis; elytris sparsim subtiliter punctulatis; fronte inter antennis plana.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

The three species here described would, according to the method pursued by Thomson and Lacordaire, form as many new genera.

Amphicnæia crustulata, n. sp.—Angusta, cylindrica, sparsim setosa, nigro-fusca, pubescens, occipite thoraceque macula laterali rufa; supra crebre (elytris sublineatim) punctata; pedibus rufo-piceis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Three examples; the large red lateral spot of head and thorax is of a rich rosy colour in fresh examples.

Polyrhaphis angustatus, Buquet, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1853, p. 444.—Also Cayenne and Amazons.

Steirastoma melanogenys, White, Cat. Long. Col. Brit. Mus. II. p. 355.—Also Cayenne and Amazons.

Alcidion privatum, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. ser. 3, vol. V. p. 283.—Also at Sta. Martha, New Granada.

Leptostylus cretatellus, Bates, Ann. Mag. N. H., August, 1863.—Also Amazons.

Anisopodus hamaticollis, n. sp.—Magnus, depressus, ochraceo-griseus, fusco-varius; thorace utrinque juxta spinam producto, convexo, spina ipsa valde hamata; elytris trigonis, punctatis, fuscis, ochraceo variegatis et lineis obscuris canis; apice valde oblique sinuato-truncatis, supra carina basali et costulis tribus discoidalibus lævibus obtusis: tibiis anticis valde curvatis, intus apice in spinam obtusam productis; femoribus posticis longissimis, gradatim clavatis; antennis fuscis.

Long. 6 lin. ♂.

Anisopodus scriptipennis, n. sp.—Depressus, minus triangularis; griseus vel ochraceo-griseus, elytris prope apicem utrinque lituris tribus curvatis, fascia basali, guttisque nonnullis in lineas tribus ordinatis, fuscis; antennis rufo-testaceis, articulis apice fuscis; thorace plagiatis punctulato; disco vittulis duabus fuscis, spina laterali acuta, obliqua, recta; elytris apice fortiter oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis productis acutis, epipleuris verticalibus, carina centro-basali nulla, punctulatis; pedibus pallide testaceis, femoribus, tibiis et tarsis, apice fuscis; femoribus posticis (♂) modice elongatis, subabrupte clavatis (♀), haud apicem elytrorum superantibus, minus clavatis: tibiis anticis intus curvatis, apice (♂) productis.

Long. 3½ lin.

Anisopodus pusillus, Bates, Ann. Mag. N. H., October, 1863.—Also Amazons.

Lepturges musculus, Bates, Ann. Mag. N. H., November, 1863.—Also Amazons.

Lepturges festivus, n. sp.—Elongato-ellipticus, ochraceo-griseus, subtiliter pubescens; capite postice, thoracis disco, maculaque elytrorum humerali, flavo-aurantiacis;

thorace lateribus plagis duabus nigro-fuscis, spina acutissima paulo ante basin sita; scutello nigro; elytris apice oblique sinuato-truncatis, angulis haud productis, supra utrinque maculis 5 et sutura medio, nigris (macula prope basin parva altera prope apicem majori rotundis, 2-3 lateralibus elongatis) macula humerali aurantiaca; antennis nigris, articulo 4 dimidio basali flavo: pedibus nigris, femoribus basi coxisque flavo-testaceis.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♀.

♀. Segmentum ultimum dorsale medio in spinam obtusam productum.

Lepturges unilineatus, n. sp.—*L. roseicollis* coloribus similis, at differt elytris medio griseo-lineatis, haud flavocinctis. Elongato-ovatus, vel (♂) sublinearis, fusconiger, tenuiter griseo-pubescentis, capite et thorace rufis, illo plus minusve nigro-varius; elytris apice rotundatis, supra omnino punctatis, vitta angusta mediana cinereo-grisea, ante apicem ad suturam curvata et terminata; thorace transverso, lateribus fulvo-tomentoso, spina laterali elongata, obliqua, procul a basi sita, ipso basi valde constricto: femoribus fortiter clavatis, basi rufotestaceis.

Long. 2-2½ lin. ♂ ♀.

The ♂ is larger and more linear than the ♀, and the hind thighs much longer and thicker: there is no sexual difference in the terminal abdominal segment.

Lepturges lætificus, n. sp.—*L. venusto* proxime affinis. Elongatus, ochraceus, subtilissime tomentosus, vittis thoracis 4 dorsalibus, maculisque elytrorum elongatis utrinque 7, nigro-fuscis; fronte et vertice fusco-nebulosis; thorace ante basin utrinque tumidulo, haud spinoso et postice paululum angustato; scutello fusco; elytris apice transversim sinuato-truncatis, angulis productis, exteriori elongata, acuta, maculis elongatis fuscis 2: 3: 2 ordinatis, 2 apicalibus conjunctis, 2 interioribus vittula subsuturali formantibus; femoribus flavo-testaceis, apice, tibiis, tarsisque fusco-nigris: antennis nigris.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Cosmotoma rubella, Bates, Ann. Mag. N. H., February, 1864.—One example, in Mr. Belt's collection, rather darker in colour of the elytra than specimens from the Amazons.

Trypanidius geminus, Pascoe, Tr. Ent. Soc. ser. 2, V. p. 29.—Hitherto recorded only as found at Cayenne. The Chontales example differs in the two velvety spots of each elytron being united into one.

Carneades princeps, n. sp.—Modice elongata, castaneo-nigra, tomento subtilissimo vestita, vitta dorsali thoracis et verticis, plaga irregulari elytrorum post-scutellari, fascia maculari et interrupta pone medium, alteraque prope apicem, cretaceo-ochraceis; antennis (♀) corpore brevioribus, castaneo-rufis, articulis 1, 3, 4 apice, 5, 7, 9, 11 toto nigris, 4, 6, 8, 10 albo-griseo annulatis; genis et sternis lateraliter plagis vel vittis magnis cretaceo-ochraceis; abdomine segmentis 2, 3, 5 maculis lateralibus ejusdem coloris; pedibus castaneo-rufis, coxis, tibiis apice et tarsis nigris; tibiis medio, tarsisque articulo 1 et 2 (partim) albo-griseis; elytris punctis asperis nonnullis lineatim digestis versus basin, humeris valde prominentibus, antice fortiter carinatis.

Long. 7 lin. ♀.

One example only of this remarkable and handsome species.

Carterica cincticornis, Bates, Ann. Mag. N. H., March, 1865.—Also Amazons.

Callia fulvocincta, Bates, Ann. Mag. N. H., April, 1866.—Mexico; Amazons; Chontales.

Callia minuta, n. sp.—Parva, Gen. *Octogonotes*, Fam. *Halticidarum*, similis, nigra, setosa, subtus griseo-argenteo tomentosa; supra capite, thorace, dimidioque basali elytrorum, rufo-fulvis; elytris regulariter striato-punctatis; antennis robustis filiformibus, nigris; pedibus piceis, anticis basi pallidis.

Long. 2 lin.

The black colour of the apical part of the elytra advances a little on the suture. The species resembles much the genus *Octogonotes*, and is evidently mimetic, like its congeners *C. criocerina*, *halticoïdes*, etc.

NOTE.—The number of Longicorn Coleoptera found in Chontales is increased, by the preceding *Addenda*, and by a few doubtful forms still remaining unnamed, to about 280 species. As will be remarked, the proportion of species peculiar to the district, and the relations of the fauna, are not materially altered by the *Addenda*.
